The Columbian.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH, and COLUMBIAN, Consolidated.]

Issued Weekly, every Friday Morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., Pa.

AT $1.50 per year. To subscribers out of the county the terms are strictly in advance.

☞No paper discontinued except at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits will not be given.

All papers sent out of the state or to distant post offices must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

JOB PRINTING.

The Job Printing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete. It contains the latest new type and machinery and is the only office that runs job presses by power, giving us the best facilities. Estimates furnished on large jobs.

The Columbian.

J. E. ELWELL, J. K. BITTENBENDER, } Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. XX, NO 2
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XLIX, NO 45

RATES OF ADVERTISING

	1 w	2 w	1 m	2 m	3 m	6 m	1 y
1 inch	$ 75	1 25	1 50	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00
2 "	1 50	2 00	2 25	4 00	4 75	7 50	12 00
3 "	2 00	2 75	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	16 00
4 "	2 50	3 50	4 50	7 00	8 00	12 00	19 00
¼ col	3 25	4 50	5 50	8 00	9 50	14 50	23 00
½ col	5 50	7 00	8 00	14 00	17 00	26 00	40 00
1 column	8 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	30 00	40 00	80 00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid for before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's, and Auditor's notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, ten cents a line, regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $6 a year for each line.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

L. E. WALLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa
Office over 1st. National Bank.

N. U. PUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Ext's Building.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
AND
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office over Moyer Bros. Drug Store.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 1
Bloomsburg, Pa.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Bloomsburg, a
Office corner of Centre and Main streets, Clark's Building.
Can be consulted in German.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
—ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,—
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office on First floor, front room of COLUMBIAN Building, Main street, below Exchange Hotel.

PAUL E. WIRT,
Attorney-at-Law.
Office in COLUMBIAN BUILDING, Room No. 4, second floor.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

S. KNORR. L. S. WINTERSTEEN.
KNORR & WINTERSTEEN,
Attorneys-at-Law.
Office in 1st National Bank building, second floor, first door to the left. Corner of Main and Market streets Bloomsburg, Pa.
☞ *Pensions and Bounties Collected.*

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY AT-LAW
Office in Maizes building, over Billmeyer's grocery.

JOHN C. YOCUM. C. E. GEYER.
YOCUM & GEYER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
CATAWISSA, PA.
(Office front suit of rooms on second floor of NEWS ITEM building.)
☞CAN BE CONSULTED IN GERMAN.☜
Members of sharp and Alleman's Lawyers and Banker's Directory and the American Mercantile and Collection Association. Will give prompt and careful attention to collection of claims in any part of the United States or Canada, as well as to all other professional business entrusted to them

A. K. OSWALD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Jackson Building, Rooms 4 and 5.
BERWICK, PA

W. H. RHAWN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Catawissa, Pa.
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in Brower's Building, 2nd floor.
map 1-1

W. E. SMITH,
Attorney-at Law, Berwick, Pa.
Can be Consulted in German.
ALSO FIRST-CLASS
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE
COMPANIES REPRESENTED.
☞Office first door below the post office.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, 5th side Main street, below Market

A. L. FRITZ, Attorney-at-Law. Office in COLUMBIAN Building.

C. M. DENKER, GUN & LOCKSMITH
Sewing Machines and Machinery of all kinds repaired. Opera House Build'g, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. J. C. BUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON
Office, North Market street,
Bloomsburg, Pa

DR. W. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office corner of Rock and Market street.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician. Office and Residence on Third street.

FIRE INSURANCE.
CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, BLOOMSBURG, PA.
HOME OF N. Y.
MERCHANTS', OF NEWARK, N. J.
CLINTON, N. Y.
PEOPLE'S N. Y.
READING, PA.
These old CORPORATIONS are well seasoned by age and FIRE-TRIED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES are liable to the hazard of FIRE only.
Losses PROMPTLY and HONESTLY adjusted and paid as soon as determined by CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP, SPECIAL AGENT AND ADJUSTER BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses if any are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.
PROMPTNESS, EQUITY, FAIR DEALING.

B. F. HARTMAN
REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING
AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES
North America, of Philadelphia.
Franklin " "
Pennsylvania " "
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, N. Y.
Queens, of London.
North British of London.
Office on Main Street, No. 5, Bloomsburg.
oct. 24.

Scranton House,
—ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.—
Victor Koch, Proprietor.
Rooms heated by steam, well ventilated and elegantly furnished. Finest Bar and Lunch Counter in the city.
Meals served at all hours. Ladies and Gents restaurant furnished with all delicacies of the season.
Location near D. L. & W. R. R. Depot, Scranton, Pa. Mar 20-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROPRIETOR
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.
Largest and most convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms hot and cold water and all modern convenience

WITHOUT A MATCH.

OUR "LARGE STOCK."
OUR "COMPLETE ASSORTMENT."
OUR "NEW STYLES."
OUR "SUPERIOR MAKE."
OUR "LOW PRICES."

A. C. YATES & CO.
Clothing for Men, Youths, Boys and Children,
602-604-606 CHESTNUT ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

THE "GOOD ENOUGH"

Lamps are filled direct by THE PUMP Without Lifting the Can,—the filling tube adjusting to suit height of any Lamp. This is the most practical FAMILY CAN ever offered to the public.

FAMILY OIL CAN.
EVERY FAMILY SHOULD HAVE ONE.
MANUFACTURED BY
Winfield Manufacturing Co.,
WARREN, OHIO.
No Dropping Oil on the Floor or Table; No Faucet to Leak or get Knocked open to waste Contents or cause Explosions. No Corks to Lose. Closes Perfectly Air Tight. No Leakage—No Evaporation—Absolutely Safe. A Universal Household Necessity. CALL AND SEE THEM.
FOR SALE IN BLOOMSBURG BY
I. W. HARTMAN & SON
AND
FARMERS' PRODUCE EXCHANGE.
oct-23-1-1

ELY'S CreamBalm
CATARRH
Cleanses the Head. Allays Inflamation. Heals the Sores. Restores the Senses of Taste, Smell, Hearing. A Quick Relief. A Positive Cure.

HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable to use. Price 50 cents by mail or at druggists. Send for circular.
ELY BROTHERS, druggists, Owego, N. Y.
jan 8, 4w. d

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
PHILADELPHIA
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, RICARD SODA, &c., &c.
N. E. Corner Second and Arch streets.
☞Orders will receive prompt attention

ORUSEN, CLEMONS & CO.
Limited,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Crockery, Glassware, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Window Glass, and Plated-ware.
The 56 candle-power marsh electric lamp.
The celebrated Pinafore Burner.
Bird Cages, Fruit Jars.
422 Lackawanna Avenue, SCRANTON, Pa.
may 1-1y

A PRESENT!
Our readers for 12 cents in postage stamps to pay for mailing and wrapping and names of two book agents will receive FREE a Steel Finish Parlor Engraving of all our PRESIDENTS, including Cleveland, size 22x28 inch, worth $4.00.
Address Elder Pub. Co., Chicago, Ill.
July 17-1y

$65 A MONTH AND BOARD TO AGENTS for a NEW and complete
LIFE OF GRANT
The world's greatest soldier, and the nation's most honored citizen. Low price. Rapid sales. F. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 915 Arch street, Philadelphia. oct-23-3m.

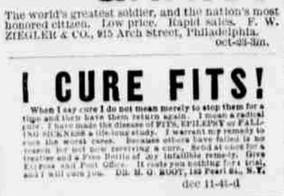
I CURE FITS!
When I say cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and I will cure you. DR. H. G. ROOT, 183 Pearl St., N.Y.
dec 11-4t-d

A GIFT Send 10 cents postage and we will mail you free a royal, valuable, sample box of goods that will put you in the way of making more money at once, than anything else in America. Both sexes, of all ages can live at home and work in spare time, or all the time. Capital not required. We will start you. Immense pay sure for those who start at once. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me. [NOV20]y

DEAFNESS its CAUSES and CURE, by one who was deaf twenty-eight years. Treated by most of the noted specialists of the day with no benefit. Cured himself in three months, and since then hundreds of others by same process. A plain, simple and successful home treatment. Address T. S. PAGE, 128 East 59th street, New York City. dec-11-4t-d.

ONLY $20
FOR THIS STYLE PHILADELPHIA SINGER

Including Tucker, Ruffler, box of 4 Hemmers, and Binder, and total outfit of twelve pieces. Warranted 3 years. 15 DAYS' TRIAL in your own house before you pay one cent. No other sewing machine manufacturer in the United States dares to make this offer. They are handsome, durable, and light running. Same as other companies charge from $40 to $50. Purchase from us and save $10. Send for circular and testimonials. GEO. A. WOOD & CO., 178 Tenth st., Phila'a. Pa.

1 MILE SIGNAL WHISTLE
The loudest and most piercingly shrill whistle made. Can be heard from one to two miles. Exact size of a 38 calibre centre fire cartridge. Invaluable as a

signal on the water. Every sportsman and every farmer should have one. Sent free, by mail, for 25 cents in stamps. Order now, and get our catalogue of Guns, Rifles, etc. Address HENRY NELSON & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PENN'A.
Sept.-4-1yr.-eow.

30 YEARS RECORD.

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE. PRICE $1.25. Send for Pamphlet of Testimonials. HUNT'S REMEDY CO., Providence, R. I.

Physicians' Testimony.

A. W. Brown, M.D., of Providence, R. I., says: "I have used HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my practice for the past sixteen years, and cheerfully recommend it as being a *safe* and *reliable* remedy."

Another prominent doctor of Providence says that "I am frequently urged to use other preparations as substitutes for HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. I find on trying them that they are worthless in comparison to it."

An Old Lady.

"My mother, 76 years old, has chronic kidney complaint and dropsy. Nothing has ever helped her like HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY. She has received great benefit from 8 bottles and we think it will cure her."—W. W. Sunderland, Builder, Danbury, Conn.

A Minister's Wife.

Rev. Anthony Atwood, of Philadelphia, says:—"HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY has cured my wife of Dropsy in its worst form. All say that it is a miracle."

General Chace.

General Chace of Rhode Island says: "I always keep HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY in my house. Taken in small doses occasionally at night, it prevents headache, and regulates the kidneys, stomach and other organs." 10

"Disease soon shaken, by HUNT'S REMEDY taken."

C. N. CRITTENTON, N. Y., General Agent.

SCOTT'S EMULSION
OF PURE COD LIVER OIL
And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.
AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.
Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS
oct-23-1y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
the popular favorite for dressing the hair. Restoring the color when gray, and preventing baldness. It removes dandruff, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1, sizes at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC
The Best Cough Cure you can use
and the best known preventive of Consumption.
PARKER'S TONIC kept in a home is a sentinel to keep sickness out. Used discreetly it keeps the blood pure and the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys in working order. Coughs and Colds vanish before it. It builds up the health.
If you suffer from Debility, Skin Eruptions, Cough, Asthma, Dyspepsia, Kidney or Female Complaints, or any disorder of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, Blood or Nerves, don't wait till you are sick in bed, but use PARKER'S TONIC to-day; it will give you new life and vigor.
HISCOX & Co., N. Y.
Sold by Druggists. Large saving buying $1 size.
aug. 14-1y

Read what the people say concerning the ability of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, to cure rheumatism, catarrh, croup, colds, etc. Mrs. Dora Jones of Buffalo, says: "For croup it is decidedly effectious." Mrs. Jacob Mellner of Marion, Ohio, says the same thing. N. S. Graves, Akron, N. Y., writes: "Had asthma of the worst kind, took one dose of Thomas Eclectric Oil and was relieved in a few minutes. Would walk five miles for the medicine and pay $5 a bottle for it." Druggist C. K. Hall, Grayville, Ill., says: "Cured an old-created throat for me in twenty-four hours." "Put up in bed and coughed till the clothing was wet with perspiration. My wife insisted that I use Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first teaspoonful RELIEVED me." E. H. Perkins, Creek Centre, N. Y., "Thomas' Eclectric Oil is also a Positive Cure for external application for rheumatism, cuts, scalds, burns, bites, bruises, etc. When ordering the druggist, ask him what he knows of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil; if he has been long in the drug trade, he sure he will speak highly of it.

Worked Wonders.

"My daughter was very bad off on account of a cold and pain in her lungs. *Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured her in twenty-four hours.* One of the boys was cured of sore throat. This medicine has worked wonders in our family." Alvah Pomeroy, Lake Mosopus, N. Y.
aug. 28-1y-ahd.

"Get the Best"
HOP PLASTERS
Kill pain, soothe and stimulate the tired muscles, and wonderfully strengthen weak parts. All the valuable medicinal virtues of fresh Hops, combined with Burgundy Pitch and Canada Balsam. Applied to Backache, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Crick, Stitches, Side-Ache, Kidney Affections, Sore Chest or any of the various pains and weaknesses so common, instant relief is given. Cures Dyspepsia and Liver troubles without internal dosing. Sold everywhere, 25c. for $1. Mailed for price.
HOP PLASTER CO., Prop'rs, Boston, Mass.
A Wonderful STRENGTHENER

ORNAMENTAL IRON FENCES
OF CAST OR WROUGHT IRON.
Suitable for
Yards,
Cemetery Lots
and
Public Grounds.
The following shows the Picket Gothic, one of the several beautiful styles of Fence manufactured by the undersigned.

For Beauty and Durability they are unsurpassed. Set up by experienced hands and warranted to give satisfaction.
Prices and specimens of other designs sent to any address.
Address
S. M. HESS,
BLOOMSBURG PA.
May 4-tf

TO JUMP TO THE GROUND, STRETCH OUT HIS HANDS AND SEIZE THE BIRD WAS THE WORK OF A MOMENT.

Mathias Sandorf.

—BY—

JULES VERNE.

AUTHOR OF "JOURNEY TO THE CENTRE OF THE EARTH," "TRIP TO THE MOON," "AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS," "MICHAEL STROGOFF," "TWENTY THOUSAND LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA," ETC., ETC.

[TRANSLATION COPYRIGHTED, 1885.]

CHAPTER I.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

Trieste, the capital of Illyria, consists of two towns of widely dissimilar aspect. One of them—Theresienstadt—is modern and well-to-do, and squarely built along the shore of the bay from which the land it occupies has been reclaimed; the other is old and poor and irregular, straggling from the Corso, up the slopes of the Karst, whose summit is crowded by the picturesque citadel.

The harbor is guarded by the mole of San Carlo, with the merchant shipping berthed along side. On this mole there may at most times be seen—and very often in somewhat disquieting numbers—many a group of those houseless and and homeless Bohemians whose clothes might well be destitute of pockets, considering that their owners never had, and to all appearance never, will have the wherewithal to put into them.

To-day, however—it is the 18th of May, 1867—two personages slightly better dressed than the rest are noticeable among the crowd. That they have ever suffered from a superabundance of florins or kreutzers is improbable, unless some lucky chance has favored them—and they certainly look as though they would stick at nothing that might induce that chance to come.

One of them calls himself Sarcany, and says he hails from Tripoli. The other is a Sicilian, Zirone by name. Together they have strolled up and down the mole at least a dozen times, and now they have halted at its farthest end and are gazing away to the horizon, to the west of the Gulf of Trieste, as if they hoped to sight the ship which is bringing from home their fortune.

"What time is it?" asked Zirone in Italian, which his comrade spoke as he did all the other tongues of the Mediterranean.

Sarcany made no reply.

"What a fool I am!" exclaimed the Sicilian. "It is the time you are hungry after you have had no breakfast!"

There is such a mixture of races in this part of Austria-Hungary that the presence of these two men, although they were obviously strangers to the place, provoked no attention. And besides, if their pockets were empty, no one had reason to think so, thanks to their long brown capes, which reached even to their boots.

Sarcany, the youngest of the two, was about five and twenty, and of middle height, well set up, and of elegant manners and address, Sarcany, however, was not his baptismal name, and probably he had never been baptized, being of Tripolitan or Tunisian origin; but though his complexion was very dark his regular features proclaimed him to be more of the white than the negro.

If ever physiognomy was deceptive, it was so in Sarcany's case. It required a singularly keen observer to discover his consummate astuteness in that handsome, plausible face, with its large dark eyes, fine straight nose, and well-cut mouth shaded by the slight moustache. That almost impassible face betrayed none of the signs of contempt and hatred engendered by a constant state of revolt against society. If, as physiognomists pretend—and they are not unfrequently right—every rascal bears witness against himself in spite of all his cleverness, Sarcany could give the assertion the lie direct. To look at him one would suspect what he was and what he had been. He provoked none of that irresistiable aversion we feel towards cheats and scoundrels; and, in consequence, he was all the more dangerous.

Where had Sarcany spent his childhood? No one knew. How had he been brought up and by whom? In what corner of Tripoli had he nestled during his early years? To what protection did he owe his escape from the many chances of destruction in that terrible climate? No one could say—maybe not even himself; born by chance, helped on by chance, destined to live by chance! Nevertheless, during his boyhood he had picked up a certain amount of practical instruction, thanks to his having to knock about the world, mixing with people of all kinds, trusting to expedient after expedient to secure his daily bread. It was owing to this and other circumstances that he had come to have business relations with one of the richest houses in Trieste, that of the banker, Silas Torcothal, whose name is intimately connected with the development of this history.

Sarcany's companion, the Italian, Zirone, was a man faithless and lawless—a thorough-paced adventurer, ever ready at the call of him who could pay him well, until he met with him who could pay him better, to undertake any task whatever. Of Sicilian birth and in his thirtieth year, he was capable of suggesting a villainy as of carrying it into effect. He might have told people where he had been born had he known; but he never willingly said where he lived or if he lived anywhere. It was in Sicily that the chances of Bohemian life had made him acquainted with Sarcany. And henceforth they had gone through the world, trying *per fas et nefas* to make a living by their wits. Zirone was a large, bearded man, brown in complexion and black of hair, taking much pains to hide the look of the scoundrel which would persist in revealing itself in spite of all his efforts. In vain he tried to conceal his real character beneath his exuberant volubility, and, being of rather a cheerful temperament, he was just as talkative about himself as his younger companion was reserved.

To-day, however, Zirone was very moderate in what he had to say. He was obviously anxious about his dinner. The night before fortune had been unkind to them at the gaming table, and the resources of Sarcany had been exhausted. What they were to do next neither knew. They could only reckon on chance, and as that Providence of the Beggars did not seek them out on the mole of San Carlo, they decided to go in search of it along the streets of the new town.

There, up and down the squares, quays and promenades on both sides of the harbor leading to the grand canal which runs through Trieste, there goes, comes, throngs, hastens and tears along in the fury of business a population of some 70,000 inhabitants of Italian origin, whose mother tongue is lost in a cosmopolitan concert of all the sailors, traders, workmen and officials, who shout and chatter in English, German, French or Sclave. Although this new town is rich, it by no means follows that all who tread its streets are fortunate. No! Even the wealthiest could hardly compete with the foreign merchants—English, Armenian, Greeks and Jews—who lord it at Trieste, and whose sumptuous establishments would do no discredit to the capital of Austria-Hungary. But, beyond these, how many are the poorer folks wandering from morning to night along the busy streets, bordered with lofty buildings closed like strong rooms, where lie the goods of all descriptions attracted to this free port, so happily placed at the farthest corner of the Adriatic! How many there are, breakfastless and dinnerless, loitering on the quays where the vessels of the wealthiest shipping firm of the Continent—the Austrian Lloyds—are unloading the treasures brought from every part of the world! How many outcasts there are, such as are found in London, Liverpool, Marseilles, Havre, Antwerp and Leghorn, who elbow the opulent shipowners, thronging around the warehouses, where admittance is forbidden them, around the Exchange, whose doors will never open for them, and everywhere around the Tergesteum, where the merchant has planted his office and counting-house and lives in perfect accord with the Chamber of Commerce!

It is admitted that in all the great maritime towns of the old and new world there exists a class of unfortunates peculiar to these important centres, whence they come we know not; whither they go we are equally ignorant. Among them the number of unclassed is considerable. Many of them are foreigners. The railroads and the steamers have thrown them in, as it were, on to a dust-heap, and there they lie crowding the thoroughfares, with the police striving in vain to clear them away.

Sarcany and Zirone, after a farewell look across the gulf to the lighthouse on St. Theresa Point, left the mole, passed between the Teatro Communale and the square, and reached the Piazza Grande, where they talked for a quarter of an hour in front of the fountain which is built of the stone from the neighboring Karst Hill, and stands by the statue to Charles VI.

Then they turned to the left and came back. To tell the truth, Zirone eyed the passers by as if he had an irresistable desire to feed on them. Then they turned towards the large square of Tergesteum, just as the hour struck to close the Exchange.

"There it is, empty—like we are!" said the Sicilian with a laugh, but without any wish to laugh.

But the indifferent Sarcany seemed to take not the slightest notice of his companion's mistimed pleasantry as he indulged in a hungry yawn.

Then they crossed the triangle past the bronze statue of the Emperor Leopold I. A shrill whistle from Zirone—quite a street boy's whistle—put to flight the flock of blue pigeons that were cooing on the portico of the old Exchange, like the gray pigeons in the square of St. Mark at Venice.

Then they reached the Corso which divides new from old Trieste. A wide street destitute of elegance, with well patronized shops destitute of taste, and more like the Tegent street of London or the Broadway of New York than the Boulevard des Italiens of Paris. In the street a great number of people, but of vehicles only a few, and those going between the Piazza Grande and the Piazza della Legna—names sufficiently indicating the town's Italian origin.

Sarcany appeared insensible to all temptation, but Zirone as he passed the shops could not help giving an envious glance into those he had not the means to enter. And there was much there that looked inviting, particularly in the provision shops and chiefly in the "bierceries," where the beer flows more freely than in any other town in Austria-Hungary.

"There is rather more hunger and thirst about in this Corso," said the Sicilian, whose tongue rattled against his parched lips with the click of a castanet.

Sarcany's only reply to this observation was a shrug of the shoulders.

They then took the first turning to the left, and reached the bank of the canal near the Ponto Rosso—a swing bridge. This they crossed and went along the quays, where vessels of light draught were busy unloading. Here the shops and stalls looked much less tempting. When he reached the church of San Antonio, Sarcany turned sharply to the right. His companion followed him in silence. Then they went back along the Corso and crossed the old town whose narrow streets, impracticable for vehicles as they begin to climb the slopes of the Karst, are so laid out as to prevent their being enfiladed by that terrible wind, the bora, which blows leily from the northeast. In this old town of Trieste, Zirone and Sarcany, the moneyless, found themselves more at home than among the richer quarters of the new.

It was, in fact, in the basement of a modest hotel not far from the church of Santa Maria Maggiore that they had lodged since their arrival in the Illyrian Capital. But as the landlord, who remained unpaid, might become pressing as to this little bill, which grew larger from day to day, they sheered off from this dangerous shoal, crossed the square and loitered for a few minutes near the Arco di Riccardo.

The study of Roman architecture did not prove very satisfying, and as nothing had turned up in the almost deserted streets, they began the ascent of the rough footpaths leading almost to the top of the Karst, to the terrace of the cathedral.

"Curious idea to climd up here!" muttered Zirone, as he tightened his cape around his waist.

But he did not abandon his young companion, and away he went along the line of steps, called by courtesy roads, which led up the slopes of the Karst. Ten minutes afterwards, hungrier and thirstier than ever, they reached the terrace.

From this elevated spot there is a magnificent view extending across the Gulf of Trieste to the open seas, including the port with its fishing boats passing and repassing, and its steamers and trading ships outward and homeward bound, and the whole of the town with its suburbs and farthest houses clustering along the hills. The view had no charm for them! They were thinking of something very different, of the many times they had come here already to ponder on their misery! Zirone would have preferred a stroll along the rich slopes of the Corso. Perhaps the luck might reach them here which they were so impatiently waiting for!

At the end of the steps leading on to the terrace near the Byzantine Cathedral of Saint Just there was an enclosure, formerly a cemetary and now a museum of antiquities. There were no tombs, but odds and ends of sepulchural stones lying in disorder under the lower branches of the trees—Roman stelæ, mediæval cippi, pieces of trigylphs and metopes of different ages of the Renaissance, vitrified cubes with traces of cinders, all thrown anyhow among the grass.

The gate of the enclosure was open. Sarcany had only to push it. He entered, followed by Zirone, who contented himself with this melancholy reflection—

"If we wanted to committ suicide this is just the place!"

"And if some one proposes it?" asked Sarcany ironically.

"I should decline, my friend! Give me one happy day in ten and I ask no more."

"It shall be given you—and something else."

"May all the saints of Italy hear you, and Heaven knows they are counted in hundreds."

"Come along!" said Sarcany.

They went along a semicircular path between a double range of urns and sat themselves down on a large Roman rose window which had fallen flat on the ground.

At first they remained silent. This suited Sarcany, but it did not suit his companion. And after one or two half-stifled yawns Zirone broke out with—

"This something that we have been fools enough to wait for is a long time coming."

Sarcany made no reply.

"What an idea," continued Zirone, "to come and look for it among these ruins! I am afraid we are on the wrong track, my friend. What are we likely to find in this old graveyard? The spirits do not want it when they have left their mortal carcasses behind them. When I join them I shall not worry about a dinner that is late or a supper that never comes! Let us get away."

Sarcany, deep in thought, with his looks lost in vacancy, never moved.

Zirone waited a few moments without saying anything. Then this habitual loquacity urged him to say:

"Sarcany," he said, "do you know in what form I should like this something to appear? In the form of one of those cashier people from Toronthal's with a pocketbook stuffed full of bank notes which he could hand over to us on behalf of the said banker with a thousand apologies for keeping us waiting so long."

"Listen, Zirone," answered Sarcany, knitting his brows; "for the last time I tell you that there is nothing to be hoped for from Silas Toronthal."

"Are you sure of that?"

"Yes, all the credit I have with him is exhausted, and to my last demands he gave me a definite refusal."

"That is bad."

"Very bad, but it is so."

"Good, if your credit is exhausted," continued Zirone, "it is because you have had the credit! And to what is that due? To your having many times placed your intelligence and zeal at the service of his firm in certain matters of delicacy. Now, during the first months of our stay in Trieste, Toronthal did not show himself too stingy in money matters. But it is impossible that there is not some way in which you have a hold over him, and by threatening him—"

"What was to be done has already been done," replied Sarcany, with a shrug of his shoulders; "and you cannot go to him for a meal! No! I have no hold over him now; but I may have and shall have, and when that day comes he shall pay me capital and compound interest for what he has refused me to-day! I fancy his business is under a cloud, and that he is mixed up in several doubtful things. Several of those failures in Germany, at Berlin and Munich have had their effect in Trieste, and Silas Toronthal seemed rather upset when I saw him last. Let the water get troubled, and when it is troubled—"

"Quite so," exclaimed Zirone; "but meanwhile we have only water to drink! Look here, Sarcany, I think you might try one more shot at Toronthal! You might tap his cash box once more, and get enough out of it to pay our passage to Sicily by way of Malta."

"And what should we do in Sicily?" asked Sarcany, "that is my business. I know the country, and I can introduce you to a few Maltese, who are a very tough lot, and with them we might do something. If there is nothing to be done here we might as well clear out and let this wretched banker pay the cost. If you know anything about him he would rather see you out of Trieste."

Sarcany shook his head.

"You will see it cannot last much longer. We have come to the end now," added Zirone.

He rose and stamped on the ground with his foot, as if it were a stepmother unwilling to help him. At the instant he did so he caught sight of a pigeon feebly fluttering down just outside the enclosure. The pigeon's tired wings could hardly move as slowly it sank to the ground.

Zirone, without asking himself to which of the 177 species of pigeons now known to ornithological nomenclature the bird belonged, saw only one thing—that the species it belonged to was edible.

The bird was evidently exhausted. It had tried to settle on the cornice of the cathedral. Not being able to reach it, it had dropped on to the roof of the small niche which gave shelter to the statue of St. Just; but its feeble feet could not support it there, and it had slipped on to the capital of a ruined column.

Sarcany, silent and still, hardly followed the pigeon in its flight, but Zirone never lost sight of it. The bird came from the north. A long journey had reduced it to this state of exhaustion. Evidently it was bound for some more distant spot; for it immediately started to fly again, and the trajectory curve it traced in the air compelled it to make a fresh halt on one of the lower branches of the trees in the old cemetery.

Zirone resolved to catch it, and quietly ran off to the tree. He soon reached the gnarled trunk, climbed up it to the fork, and there waited motionless and mute like a dog pointing at the game perched above his head.

The pigeon did not see him and made another start; but its strength again failed it, and a few paces from the tree it fell into the grass.

To jump to the ground, stretch out his hands and seize the bird was the work of an instant for the Sicilian. And quite naturally he was about to wring its neck, when he stopped, gave a shout of surprise, and ran back to Sarcany.

"A carrier pigeon!" he said

"Well, it is a carrier that has done its carrying," replied Sarcany.

"Perhaps so," said Zirone, "and all the worse for those who are waiting for the message."

"A message!" exclaimed Sarcany, "Wait, Zirone wait! Give him a reprieve!"

And he stopped his companion, who had again caught hold of the neck. Then he took the tiny packet, opened it and drew forth—a cryptogram.

The message contained only eighteen words, arranged in three vertical columns, and this is what it said:

ihnalz	zaeinen	ruiopn
arnuro	trvree	ntqssl
odxlnp	estley	ecuart
aeecil	ennics	noupvg
spesslr	ersaur	ouitse
eedgno	toeedt	astuee

CHAPTER II.

THE PIGEON'S HOME.

There was nothing to show whence the message came or whither it was being sent. Only these eighteen words, each composed of an equal number of letters. Could they be made into sense without the key? It was not very likely, at least un'ess it was by some very clever decipherer! And yet the cryptogram could not be indecipherable!

The characters told him nothing, and Sarcany, who was at first much disappointed, stood perplexed. Did the letter contain any important news, and above all, was it of a compromising nature? Evidently these precautions had been taken to prevent its being read if it fell into other hands than those for whom it was intended. To make use of neither the post nor the telegraph, but the extraordinary means of the carrier pigeon, showed that it must be some curious affair that it was desired to keep quite secret.

"Perhaps," said Sarcany, "there lies in these lines a mystery that will make our fortune."

"And then," answered Zirone, "This pigeon will represent the luck we have been running after all the morning. And I was going to strangle it! After all it is important to keep the message, and we can cook the messenger."

"Not so fast, Zirone," interrupted Sarcany, who again saved the bird's life. "Perhaps the pigeon may tell us whither it was bound, providing, of course, that the person who ought to have the message lives in Trieste."

"And then? That will not tell you how to read the message, Sarcany."

"No, Zirone."

"Nor to know where it came from."

"Exactly. But of two correspondents I shall know one, and that may tell me how I am to find the other. So, instead of killing this bird, we will feed it and recruit its strength and help it to reach its destination."

"With the letter?" asked Zirone.

"With the letter—of which I am going to make an exact copy; and that I shall keep until the time comes to use it."

And Sarcany took a notebook from his pocket, and in pencil he made a careful fac-simile of the message. Knowing that in most cryptograms it was important not to alter in the least the form and arrangement, he took great care to keep the words in exactly the same order and position and at the same distances as in the document. Then he put the fac-simile in his pocket, the message in its case, and the case in its place under the pigeon's wing.

Zirone looked on. He did not share the hopes of fortune founded on this incident.

"And now?" he asked.

"Now," answered Sarcany, "do what you can for the messenger."

The pigeon was more exhausted by hunger than fatigue. Its wings were intact without strain or breakage, and showed that his temporary weakness was due neither to a shot from a sportsman nor a stone from a street boy. It was hungry—it was thirsty; that was all.

Zirone looked around and found on the ground a few grains of corn which the bird ate greedily. Then he quenched his thirst with a few drops of water which the last shower had left in a piece of ancient pottery. So well did he do his work that in half an hour the pigeon was refreshed and restored and quite able to resume his interrupted journey.

"If it is going far," said Sarcany, "if its destination is beyond Trieste, it does not matter to us if it falls on the way,

The Columbian.

O. E. Elwell, J. K. Bittenbender., } Editors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

The question of high license will be a prominent feature for discussion at the next session of the legislature. The Prohibitionists have labored so long and apparently accomplished so little that many of them now look to high license as a step toward the achievement of greater results. It would close up many of the smaller dealers, some country taverns and many saloons, that could not afford to pay the license, and thus greatly reduce the number of licensed places. If the Prohibitionists work for a high license law they will find many supporters outside of their party lines who will favor the movement, but who believe that the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors is impracticable.

The New Sheriff.

Samuel Smith, the new sheriff, came to Bloomsburg on Monday and took the oath of office, and entered upon his official duties. On Tuesday his family moved to town, and were escorted by a large delegation of representative men of Fishingcreek township, including Cyrus McHenry, L. M. Crevling, John Zaner, J. F. McHenry, T. H. Edgar, H. H. Kelchner, Charles Kelchner, J. M. Dewitt, John Barber, J. J. Karns, John Stryker, W. M. Stoker, D. B. Rhinard, B. W. Dresher, M. W. Ash, W. J. Smith, Lon Ruckle, N. Ale M. W. McHenry, B. W. Hoss, C. W. Pennington, Moses McHenry, Samuel Lemons, and O. D. Hagenbuch. A good dinner was served, and all enjoyed themselves. A. N. Yost Esq. has been appointed deputy sheriff

Mr. Buckalew Declines.

Hon. Charles R. Buckalew, has reconsidered his purpose to accept the position of Supreme Court Reporter, tendered him about a month ago by Governor Pattison, and returned his commission, accompanied by a letter setting forth the arduous duties of the office and the personal expenses incident to the preparation of the State Reports, and by a draft of an act intended to remedy alleged defects in existing legislation. After referring to the improvement made in the quality of the Reporter's work Mr. Buckalew says: "What is yet required to secure complete and moritorious reports and to secure their early publication in official form is to furnish assistants to the Reporter and some other additional facilities for the performance of his work.

Mr. Outerbridge, he states, has had superior facilities in the preparation of reports because of his connections with the *Weekly Notes of Cases*, whose editorial staff have been his assistants, and sundry expenses of reporting have virtually been paid out of the profits of private publication.

Alluding to the facts that a new Reporter shall have no connection with the *Weekly Notes*, which requirement he indorses, Mr. Buckalew says the successor of Mr. Outerbridge would be unable to do his work well and do it promptly without incurring heavy expense for necessary assistance. He calls attention to the fact that the stationery for three volumes a year cover 2,000 pages and postage and express charges are now paid by the Reporter. The printing is done in Massachusetts and proofs are to be twice read with an assistant, who must be paid. As the Reporter must attend sessions for seven or eight months he can only work at his reports at night during that time. The act drawn by Mr. Buckalew provides that the cost of obtaining type-writer copies of opinions and necessary stationery not exceeding $500 shall be paid by the State authorities, the Reporter to employ one or more assistants, whose compensation shall not exceed $1,500 a year, at the expense of the State, and requires reports to be furnished complete for publication within four months from the delivery of opinions.

The Governor has appointed Lemuel Amerman, of Lackawanna county, to the position declined by Mr. Buckalew and he has accepted it. Amerman was one of the champions of the Pattison administration in the House of the session of 1883. He is one of Attorney General Cassidy's law students.

East Benton.

In our neighborhood on New Year's Eve and morn—the entire night till early dawn was heard a series of loud reports from volleys fired by entire companies, who delighted to greet their neighbors with congratulations and happy New Year wishes. We were visited by two companies on that night. The first gave us a call about 11 o'clock, just before thinking of retiring. They were masked and disguised beyond recognition, even upon the closest inspection; and represented an African family nine in number. "Old mother,"(Bradley Evans,) was spokesman and did his part remarkably well. "Daddy," (Miles Moss) was quiet and had but little to say. Some of the little dusky fellows would not mind "old mother" very well who threatened, when they got home to "spank the boys." The other company arrived about 3 o'clock a. m. and largely consisted of the boys of last New Year's visit. We treated all the boys to the best of our ability and were highly pleased with their calls.

Mrs. Margaret Heath of Fishingcreek and sister of J. S. Woods, died last week and was buried in the St. James cemetery last Sunday. She was aged about 73 years.

Clell Michael who was struck by a falling limb while felling trees a few weeks ago, died that same night of the said accident. He was buried in the Hamilin cemetery and was about 22 years old. Rev. D. M. Kinter preached a very appropriate funeral sermon on the occasion of that heartrending event.

We should have reported the answer of Mr. Buckhorn's puzzle last week but forgot to do so. Our young people say it is the name of the fluttering, chattering, and much written about "Magpie."

We predicted a muddy winter all along since last harvest. Not that we know how the future weather will be, but from signs observed for many years. Last summer the muskrat did not cut and drag into the streams from the growing crops on their banks to fortify herself against the severity of the winter as has always been the case here in summers preceding hard winters.

John Mourey, sheriff of this county for the last three years, completed his term on Monday last, surrendered his office and the jail to the new incumbent, Samuel Smith. Sheriff Mourey has been a very satisfactory official and he retires from public position with the good wishes of hosts of friends, who hope that he may meet with success in whatever he engages in hereafter. He has moved to a house on East street and will remain in Bloomsburg for the present.

Jerseytown.

The new year began with the most spring like weather: Very favorable for work on the new R. R. which is to begin—well: sometime hence.

The Madison Hotel property is offered at public sale Sat. Jan. 9th.

Mr. G. W. Supplee has rented his farm and intends to retire. It is rumored that he has bought a property in Bloomsburg.

Miss Kate Fruit is visiting at Hazleton.

Miss Geraldine Warner is visiting at Mr. A. K. Smith's.

Mr. John J. Kreamer took a pleasnre trip down the valley last Sunday.

Mr. Wm. Welliver of Wilkesbarre was at home last week.

Mr. Elmer Mc.Bride of White Hall was in town on Sunday.

Mr. James R. Biddle, clerk for Kreamer & Son, is away on a visit.

Look out for a lively interest in the spring election.

Mr. Hiram Turner lost a valuable cow last week.

The schools re-opened this week. No doubt the teachers will return to their work benefitted by the instruction received at the Institute and the children to theirs brighter and better after having had a pleasant vacation.

Miss Mamie Sheep goes back to the Normal this week.

Rev. B. Hughes preached an interesting sermon last Sunday morning from 2 Cor. 4 19. The congregaion was rather small, no doubt on account of the inclemency of the weather.

Mr. L. Bomboy of Bloomsburg the genial agent of the "COLUMBIAN" was in Madison last week. Mr. Bomboy understands his business which is shown by the success he has everywhere.

Dont fail to take the COLUMBIAN the cheapest and best paper in the county, and by so doing secure another valuable paper which goes with it.

Catawissa.

Mr. Wellington Clark a respected citizen of Franklin township was accidentally killed in Moses Hower's stone quarry near Catawissa, interment in Union Cemetery on Saturday Jan. 2.

One of Mr. Overdorfs orphan children died on last Saturday of diphtheria. She had her home with Miss Kistler, her aunt. Interment on Sunday.

There are quite a number of travelling troupes visiting this place at present some are good; but the greater number are more of a hindrance than a help to the moral growth of the place.

Pay day on the P. & R. R. R. came a little too late for parents to pay much attention to Christmas, except they did it on credit, or had a surplus from previous months.

The lectures at the Co. Inst. were well attended by the people of this place, but Henry Ward Beecher was not very enthusiastically praised, while Col. Bain was applauded highly.

The Lutheran Union held its usual monthly entertainment and had a fair share of patronage.

Could not something be done to stop those heathenish practices which were observed on New Year's night, carousing, shooting, and noises of various kinds, which goes to prove that though we have become christianized in word we have not all become so in truth and deed, for if we had we would stop those old time, superstitions practices.

A distructive rain and wind storm visited this place causing considerable damage to property.

The houses for rent in this place seem to be as scarce as ever, as quite a number are hunting a place of shelter for the coming year.

Protracted meeting has commenced in the Methodist Church, which will continue for several weeks.

There have been several new inhabitants added to this place this last week. They seem to not bring much wealth along, but bid fair to become noted for their musical (?) talents.

Mr. Tewksberry says that he intends being a candidate on this side of the river and that he means to push his interests. We know of no one who would represent us more faithfully than he, for he has always proven a conscientious and faithful officer.

There were several of our people at the county seat attending to legal matters the beginning of the week.

The skating rink still continues to be among us, but it seems that it needs all the help it can get from a certain portion of the community to enable it to hold its own.

THE DEAD YEAR.

JOHN SNYDER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Editors of the Columbian:

SIRS: Through the loving and tender mercies of our covenant keeping God, I have been spared through the journey of another year. As the year of 1885 has closed upon us, as it has been my custom for many past years, I herewith transmit to you and your many readers my annual report for 1885 of the Borough of Bloomsburg. When I gave you my 1884 I did not expect ever again to address you on this subject. The good Lord has added another year in my earthly pilgrimage. I have entered my 83rd year, and I am waiting my master's call. As I have told you in my last report, the great question of our Country is capital and labor. The industries of our country and foreign ones have for the last year been in a paralyzed state. Now my friends, there is a cause for the misery entailed upon the toiling thousands of our industries durthe past year, and that cause in my humble opinion is combined capital. Party spirit serves always to distract public councils and enfeeble the public administration. It agitates jealousies, false alarms and riots and insurrections. In my opinion the time is not far distant that the labor party will unite to a man and assert their rights. May God in His infinite mercy avert the calamity, for it will cost more blood of the nation than our late rebellion. The good Lord has again blessed us with an abundant crop, not as large yield as formerly, but enough to supply the national wants and some to spare, and it behooves us as a nation and a people to give Him our united thanks for his mercies and blessings conferred upon us as a people and a nation. We have great reason to be thankful that the Lord has kept us from terror by day or the arrow that flieth by night or the pestilence that stalketh in darkness or wasteth at noon day. We have been exempted from that awful scourge that has infested Spain and France, the Asiatic cholera whose victims are numbered by thousands. Also Montreal by that loathsome epidemic, the small-pox. It has been a year of increasing disasters both on sea and land, with great loss of life. The fire record of 1885, surpasses any thing on record, if the statements set forth by the papers are correct.

The loss by fire far exceeds that of 1884, which was seventy four million dollars according to the estimates, the loss by fire for 1885 amounts to the enormous sum of ninety-four millions of dollars an increase of twenty million over 1884. There has been some slight shocks of earthquakes at a few points, without any serious damage. As a nation we are at peace with all foreigh countries. May the blessing of the great I am, rest upon our rulers now assembled in the city of Washington, may all their acts in the legislative halls be done with an eye single to the glory of God and the welfare of the nation at large.

Our town is still improving notwithstanding the depression of business. There has been eight substantial buildings erected this year, some of them first class; one on Market street, one on Fifth street, the printing building at the depot, one on Sixth street and two on Seventh street, and one on Iron street, and the new Normal school edifice 79 by 80 feet for the reception of pupils, 2 stories high to accommodate the students which are increasing year by year, with additional corps of teachers. Also the Bloomsburg heating company is erecting a building near the depot, for generating steam to heat all buildings which may apply for the same. The pipes are laid for conducting the steam up to the head of Market street, from Market up Main street to the Normal School buildings which is to be heated by the same. Also the Conner School-desk Co. have broken the ground for the erection of a building to manufacture their desks, opposite the woolen mills. Thus our friends can see that our town is looking into the future prosperity of her citizens.

During the past year the Lord has removed from us the great leader of the Rebellion, U. S. Grant, who by his indomitable firmness and energy brought the war to a successful close. He was a great leader and the nation mourns his loss to day. Peace to his ashes. The next fallen hero was Gen. G B. McClellan of New Jersey. He was a great leader of the war but after the battle of the Wilderness was removed. He passed away in peace and the nation mourns his loss to-day. And now again we are called to mourn the loss of Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, who died suddenly at his home at Indianapolis under circumstances especially distressing, as no one was present at the time of his death. This death of our Vice President ought to awaken Congress to act on this subject. If President Cleveland should die before Congress meets we would be without a President. Thus one by one of our national men are passing away to the silent tomb.

State of the weather for the month of January 1885, highest point 60, lowest point 2 above. The snow fall for January was 10¼ inches; the coldest day the 29th. It was a cold rough month. State of the weather for the month of February highest point 46 above, lowest point at zero. There were but two mild days in the month; the 11th was the coldest day. The snow fall was two feet 3½ inches. Take the whole month through it was decidedly the coldest February in my recollection. Weather for March highest point 62 above, lowest point 4 below, and two mornings at zero and six mornings from two to ten above zero. The snow fall for March was 9 inches. The first thunder shower on the night of the 9th with rain and snow. It was the coldest March all through in my recollection. Weather for April, highest point was 88 above, lowest point 28 above. It was a cold, raw month with the exception of five days, very little rain, one thunder shower. Snow fall 2½ inches. Weather for May, highest point 90, lowest point 38. The only heavy rain that fell was on the last day of the month. The fore part of the month was cold and dry, the latter part was warm. We had three thunder showers. It was a very cold and backward spring. Weather for June highest point 90, lowest point 52. A part of the month was warm and dry, very little rain fall. There were six thunder showers but little rain. Weather for July highest point 98, for 9 days in succession ranged from 90 to 98 and after three days rose from 90 to 95 making 12 days from 90 to 98 i nshade, lowest point 56. It was warm and dry, the heat continuous. We had some timely showers in the latter part of the month. We had 12 thunder showers, the most part of them slight ones. Weather for August highest point 94 lowest point, 56. For 11 days Thermometer ranged from 80 to 88. There were 13 thunder showers some hard ones. On the whole it was warm except the last week cool. There was a great deal of rain.

Weather for September, highest point was 86, for 7 days ranged from 80 to 86, lowest point 48. The most part of the month cool, the latter part warm and dry, no frost this month in this locality. There was one thunder shower. On the whole a pleasant month. Weather for October, highest point was 86, lowest point 34, the first frost of the season in this locality was on 23rd October, the second on the 26th. It was somewhat remarkable for frost not to appear so late in the season. The first part of the month warm and pleasant, the latter part cold and rough. Upon the whole a pleasant month for farmers to do their fall work. Weather for November, highest point 82, lowest point 20. The first part of the month warm and pleasant, the latter part cold and stormy. On the whole a pleasant one for the season. One peculiar aspect of the fall months but few frosts and freezing trifling, one thunder shower on the 6th of Nov. The snow fall for November was 21 inches. Weather for December, highest point was 60, lowest point was 18. For 8 days it ranged from 30 to 35 from the first to the 21st warm and pleasant for the season of the year, with the exception of 4 days cold, for the latter part of the month cold. On the whole pleasant and mild for the month of December, with a green Christmas which is generally rare in this section. Snow fall for December was 2¼ inches. July was the warmest month of the year and February and March the two coldest. There were 132 clear days, some of them partially so. Cloudy 173 days. Rainy days including nights 40. Snowy days including nights 20. There were thunder showers first one March 9, April 1, and May 3, and in June 6, and July 12, and in August 13, and September 1, and the last one in November 1: making in all for the year 38. The snow fall for 1885, was 5 feet. 11 inches. The mortality within the Borough limits of Bloomsburg during the year from January 1st 1885 to December 31st, 1885: is as follows: One in the 93rd year and 7 between 79, and 80 years; 3 between 60 and 70 years; and 7 between 50, and 60 years 3 between 40 and 50 years, 3 between 30 and 40 years, and 6 between 20 and 30 years, 5 between 10 and 20 years, And from the cradled infant up to 10 years, 12, making in all 47 deaths, an increase of one over 1884. Now my readers this is the first week of January 1886. I wish you all a happy new year. Many of us will pass away to to the spirit land ere this year closes: I would exhort all out of Christ, to the gate of refuge; it is open, yes wide open. The eternal spirit of God, with flying feet will bear thee within, if thou wilt accept the terms. Let not the bells of eternity, toll the death knell of the soul. Escape for thy life lest thou be consumed. All of which is respectfully submitted by your friend and well wisher. JOHN SNYDER.

Lightstreet.

Rev. Byer held services in the M. E church on Sunday afternoon on account of the protracted meeting at Afton, taking into full membership, Nora Richie and Zella Custer.

C. C. Trench gave a supper to his many friends on New Year's eve which was a pleasant time for all invited guests.

Thos Trench returned from an Eastern trip on Wednesday of last week, looking as well as ever for a man of his years.

Wilson Waaich and family of Afton and Jennie Waaich of Catawissa spent Sunday with John Waaich.

John Garman moved to Wanime to engage in coal digging.

Saml. Pullen of Shickshinny spent Sunday in town with his many friends.

A number of our town people took in the Beecher lecture during Institute week.

S. B. Johnson sold his property to Mrs. Chas. Lee Jr. one day last week.

Cora Dewitt of Rhorsburg spent a week at her uncle's, Jacob Terwilliger.

For many years our town enjoyed a reputation of having the best road in the County excepting the river roads, but at this time we are just where many others are, mud very deep.

Thos. Fairman and Mark Creasy took a trip to Nanticoke to see the great cave in, whence they came back to Shickshinny and in company of townsman F. P. Kelley visited the mine traveling for two miles under ground.

The pupils of our school seem glad that now they enjoy the pleasure of attending school again after the vacation of a week.

Mrs Harman who has been a great sufferer from consumption died on Wednesday last; her remains were interred near Rhorsburg on Friday.

Three Peculiarities

Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier and regulating medicine, is characterized by three peculiarities, namely:

1st: The combination of the various remedies agents used.

2d: The proportion in which the roots, herbs, barks, etc., are mixed.

3d: The process by which the active medicinal properties are secured.

The result is a medicine of unusual strength and curative power, which effects cures heretofore unequalled. These peculiarities belong exclusively to Hood's Sarsaparilla, and are

Unknown to Others

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared with the greatest skill and care, by pharmacists of education and long experience. Hence it is a medicine worthy of entire confidence. If you suffer from scrofula, salt rheum, or any disease of the blood, dyspepsia, biliousness, sick headache, or kidney and liver complaints, catarrh or rheumatism, do not fail to try

Hood's Sarsaparilla

"I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all my friends as the best blood purifier on earth." WM. GAFF, druggist, Hamilton, O.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured me of scrofulous humor, and done me worlds of good otherwise." C. A. ARNOLD, Arnold, Me.

A book containing many additional statements of cures will be sent to all who desire.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

COLDS. "Corville, Ohio, Sept. 10, 1882. "Having been subject to a bronchial affection, with frequent colds, for a number of years, I hereby certify that AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL gives me prompt relief, and is the most effective remedy I have ever tried. JAMES A. HAMILTON, Editor of *The Crescent*."

COUGHS. "Mt. Gilead, Ohio, June 26, 1882. "I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL this spring for a severe cough and lung trouble with good effect, and I am pleased to recommend it to any one similarly affected. HARVEY BAUGHMAN, Proprietor Globe Hotel."

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists.

KENSINGTON STAMPING OUTFIT FREE!

Being fully aware of the great interest the ladies are taking in Kensington Work, we have prepared a Complete Outfit, consisting 50 Perforated Stamping patterns on best quality transfer sheets, different, including Sprays and Single Rose, Fuchsia, Wild Roses, Forget-me-nots, Thistles, Straw-berries, Outlines of Boy, Girl, Bugs, Spiders, Storks, Scallops for Skirts, Crazy Stitch Patterns, Crystal Etchings, Borders, Fans, Fullies, Tidies, &c., &c., 50 in all, ranging in size from 1 x 2 to 18 x 24 inches. 1 Box Blue Stamping Powder, 1 Box White Stamping Powder, 1 Patent reversible Pounce, and full and complete directions for Kensington Stamping and Embroidery, Kensington Painting, Lustre, Metallic Flitter and Iridescent Painting, Braiding and mixing of Colors, Ribbon Embroidery, Camille and Arasene Work, Colors of all the different flowers, Description of every stitch used in embroidery &c., making a complete Outfit that cannot be bought at retail for less than $1.00. To introduce FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, the large 16 page Illustrated Magazine devoted to the interests of the Country Home and Household, we will send one of these Outfits complete free and postpaid, to any lady who will send 35c. for 4 mos. subscription to the Magazine. Five for $1. Money cheerfully refunded if not more than satisfactory. Address

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 49, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 8, 1t add

PLAID SHAWL GIVEN AWAY!

Through the failure of a large manufacturer of Carpets, Yarns, Plaids and Shawls, there has come into our hands a large consignment of Plaid Shawls, perfect goods, which we have arranged to offer to ladies in the following manner: Send us 40 cents for 6 mos. subscription to Farm and Household, a large 32 page illustrated paper devoted to Farm and Household topics, Stories and general miscellany, and we will send you one of these beautiful shawls FREE by mail, postpaid, or as a premium for getting a club of 4 subscribers for the paper. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address

FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, Box 49, Hartford, Conn.

Jan. 8, 1t add

DYSPEPSIA.—Its Nature, Causes, Prevention and Cure. By John H. McAllin, Lowell, Mass., 14 years tax collector. Sent free to any address. Jan. 8, 4w d

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall-St. N. Y. Oct 16-1y

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

OF VALUABLE

Real Estate!

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Penna., the undersigned executors of John Kelchner, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, Jan. 23, 1886,

at 1 o'clock, p. m., or said day the following described valuable real estate, to-wit: All that certain messuage, tenement and tract of land situate in the township of Centre, county of Columbia and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a stone in the public road, thence by lands late of the heirs of John Conner, deceased, north one half degree east two hundred and ninety-nine and three-tenths perches to a white oak stump; thence by the same south eighty-two and one-fourth degrees west, forty-seven and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same south eighty-one and one-fourth degrees west, ten and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence by lands of the heirs of Jeremiah Hess, deceased, south one-half degree west, two hundred and ninety-three and nine-tenths perches to a stone; thence by lands of Lafayette Creasy, north seventy-eight and one-half degrees east, ten and eight-tenths perches to a stone; thence by the same south eighty-nine and one-fourth degrees east forty-two and four-tenths perches to a stone in public road the place of beginning containing

107 ACRES,

and thirty-four perches strict measure be the same more or less, on which is erected a large two story

Frame Dwelling House,

large bank barn, straw shed, stables, wagon shed, corn cribs, hog pen and all necessary outbuildings being the homestead. A large apple orchard on the premises and a never failing spring of water at the door, and at the barn conducted thither by pipes.

The sum of twenty-five hundred dollars secured to the widow Hester Kelchner by the will of the said John Kelchner, deceased, to remain a lien upon said land during the widowhood of the said Hester Kelchner the interest thereof to be paid to her annually and at her death or re-marriage the principal sum to be paid to the heirs of said John Kelchner, deceased.

ALSO

All, that certain piece, parcel and tract of timber land situate in the township of Orange, county of Columbia and state of Penna., bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a rock oak, thence by lands of Levi Aikman north eighty-nine degrees east ninety perches to a pine knot; thence by lands of John Remley north five degrees west twenty-one perches to a pine knot; thence by lands of Daniel Fester south eighty-nine degrees west ninety-two perches to a stone; thence by lands of Joseph Ruckel south twelve and one-half degrees east, twenty-one perches to the place of beginning containing

11 ACRES,

and one hundred and fifty-one perches of land be the same more or less. The above tract is well timbered and a very desirable property.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property, the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute and the remaining three fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchasers to pay for deeds.

H. C. KELCHNER,
E. L. KELCHNER,
GEO. W. KELCHNER, } Executors.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of George Farver, late of Jackson twp. Columbia county, deceased.

Letters testamentary in said estate having been granted to the undersigned executor, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate, present the same to

GEORGE W. FARVER, Executor.
Jan. 1, 6w*. P. O. Derrs.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

In re estate of Catharine Farver, late of Jackson township, Col. Co. deceased.

Letters of administration in said estate having been granted to the undersigned administrator, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to pay the same, and those having claims against said estate present the same to

GEORGE W. FARVER, Administrator,
jan. 1, 6w* P. O. Derr's.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF ANGELINA MACDOWELL.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Angelina MacDowell deceased, late of Scott township Col. county, Pennsylvania, have been granted by the Register of said county to the undersigned executor. All persons having claims against the estate of said decedent are requested to present them for settlement and those indebted to the estate to make payment to the undersigned without delay.

WILLIAM MACDOWELL,
W. 14th Street, New York,
Dec 11-6w Executor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

First and final account of M. P. Lutz, assignee of C. B. Brockway.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, to pass upon the exceptions filed to said account, and make distribution of the fund in the hands of said assignee, arising from the sale of the real estate and personal property, and from any other property real, personal or mixed, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Tuesday, January 12th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons interested will attend and present their claims, or be debarred from any share of said fund.

J. B. ROBISON, Auditor.
Dec 18-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF PATRICK MURPHY, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county to distribute balance in the hands of the executor among the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, January 15th, 1886 at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purposes of his appointment, when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same or be debarred from any share of said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.
Dec 18-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF E. J. MCHENRY, LATE OF FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the administratrix to and among the creditors of said decedent according to law, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bloomsburg, on Monday, January 11th, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m. When and where all persons interested, are hereby notified to appear and present their claims before the said auditor or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund.

J. H. MAIZE, Auditor.
Dec 15 1885

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the money paid into court by William John and Charles Kreigh upon mortgage of Jacob Kreigh to Joseph Brobst and Peter Kerlin and Mary his wife.

The auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, by consent of parties, to distribute the above named fund to and among the parties entitled thereto will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Tuesday, January 19th, 1886, at 10 o'clock a. m., to perform the duties of his appointment, when and where all persons interested must appear and present their claim or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

GEO. E. ELWELL, Auditor.
dec 25-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the Sheriff's sale of real estate of David S. Brown.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county to distribute money in court arising from said sale, to the parties entitled thereto, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg on Saturday, Jan. 9th, 1886, at 9 o'clock in the forenoon, to perform the duties of his appointment. All persons having claims against said fund must appear and prove the same or be debarred from coming in upon the fund.

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Auditor.
Dec 18-4w

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

ESTATE OF MOSES EVERETT, DECEASED.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, to pass upon and dispose of the exceptions filed to the account of J. Howard Kline, administrator of the estate of Moses Everett, deceased, and to distribute the funds in the hands of the said administrator as appears on his final account, to and among the parties entitled thereto, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Moyers' building in the town of Bloomsburg on Tuesday the 12th day of January, A. D. 1886, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all parties interested are requested to present their claims before the undersigned, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the said fund.

WM. CHRISMAN, Auditor.
Dec 18th 85

SALE OF

Real Estate!

If not previously disposed of privately, will be offered at **PUBLIC SALE**, on Monday, **FEBRUARY 1, 1886**, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in Bloomsburg; about **FIVE ACRES** of land, lying between the Normal school grounds and the Lightstreet road, in the town of Bloomsburg. Beautiful building lot, partly in **NATIVE FOREST**, overlooking the town and surrounding country. The owner reserves the right to withdraw the property if the bid is insufficient.

TERMS:—One-fourth cash, one-fourth the first of April next, the remainder secured on mortgage, on one and two years, if desired. Possession and conveyance, April 1, 1886.

JOHN G. FREEZE.

Bloomsburg, Dec., 1885.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, the Hon. WILLIAM ELWELL President Judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace and the Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court in the 26th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Columbia and Montour, and the Hons. James Lake and F. L. Shuman, Associate Judges of Columbia county have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and to me directed for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, Court of Common Pleas and Orphans' Court, in Bloomsburg, in the county of Columbia, on the first Monday, being the 1st day of Feb. next, to continue for two weeks.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, to the Justices of the Peace, and the Constables of the said County of Columbia, that they be then and there in their proper person at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said 1st day of Feb. with their records inquisitions and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices appertain to be done. And those that are bound by recognizance to prosecute against the prisoners that are or may be in the jail of the said county of Columbia, to be then and there to prosecute them as shall be just. Jurors are requested to be punctual in their attendance, agreeably to their notices. Dated at Bloomsburg (L.S.) the 21st day of Dec. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the one hundred and ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

JOHN MOUREY, Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.

WIN more money than at anything else by taking an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms free. HALLETT BOOK CO., PORTLAND, Maine. [dec18 85.

GIVEN AWAY!

Ten thousand babies are given yearly to the grave by not having Dr. Hand's Teething Lotion on their gums when teething.

SOMETHING NEW!
SOMETHING WONDERFUL!
SOMETHING MAGICAL!

To bathe the baby's gums while teething, relieving all inflammation, swelling and pain.

LOST!

A good many night's rest by not having Dr. Hand's Colic Cure, for it gives baby comfort and sleep without stupefying or injuring it. No opiates. No constipation.

Sold at Kleim's drug store, general agent for Dr. Hand's remedies for children. Laboratory at Scranton, Pa. dec4eow.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

BERTSCH'S, AT BERTSCH'S,

THE ARTIST

CUTTER

AND

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Who always gives you the latest styles, and cuts your clothing to fit you. Having had the experience for a number of years in the Tailoring Business, has learned what material will give his customers the best satisfaction for wear and style and will try to please all who give him a call. Also on hand

Gents' Furnishing Goods

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

HATS, CAP AND UMBRELLAS

Always of the latest styles. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store next door to First National Bank

Corner Main & Market Sts.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Apr25-1m

E. B. BROWER

PLUMBING,

GAS FITTING & STEAM HEATING

DEALER IN

STOVES & TINWARE.

All kinds of work in Sheet Iron, Roofing and Spouting promptly attended to.

Strict attention given to heating by steam.

Corner of Main & East Sts.,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF COLUMBIA COUNTY AT THE TRIENNIAL VALUATION IN 1885.

DISTRICTS.	Dogs.	Total value of Real Estate.	Horses and Mules.	Cattle over 4 years old.	Money at interest.	Property above $300.	Occupation.	Aggregate value taxable for county purposes.	Wards. Class 1.	Class 2.	Class 3.
Beaver		$288090	$4800	$1800	$1500		$12085	$311 98			
Benton		259820	12240	4700	850		9160	287160	1		
Berwick		586857	7740	1340	21398		57430	658551	18	3	6
Bloom		1 61130	19760	3190		2400	91955	1880285	14	3	5
Briarcreek	148	265710	10475	4130			11385	422715			
Catawissa	130	602280	16515	3980	8450	800	64640	763810		4	
Centralia	9	280850	9330	700			43090	328840			
Centre	180	710475	21005	4030			53045	846180		3	2
Conyngham	72	650285	6975	990			8 080	693770			
Fishingcreek	188	598035	28895	10245	3800		16310	449580		1	
Franklin	86	197185	10245	2770	200		4850	214270			
Greenwood	107	398800	14400	4054	6100		29610	396198		1	
Hemlock	118	402120	16575	4890	2080		12 860	432445			
Jackson	100	84780	8100	2122	300		2345	97647			
Locust	206	592955	28260	7320	17350		36145	644275			
Madison	166	2 52710	18184	5240	9650	300	18260	2 98984			
Main	118	201145	10075	2660	17120		16085	221248	5	1	
Milton	154	449970	19477	3927	5300		18185	451804	4		
Montour	93	299570	14675	5470	3400		8965	330190	1	1	
Mt. Pleasant	116	299 30	13575	5147	2550		14 675	334623			
Orange	90	397745	12460	3546	8000		1190	3440			
Pine	118	142510	4515	2169			395	149589			
Roaringcreek	85	145493	9225	2985			1 310	160013			
Scott	126	48 670	14625	4575	11350		2250	3250	6	3	1
Sugarloaf	126	94030	10220	5000			975	114225			
	3228	$9576427	$38586	$97993	$116740½	$3550	$360 75	$10512321	44	20	14

The above statement shows the amount of each kind or class of taxable property in each of the several Districts of Columbia county as returned by the Triennial Assessors of 1885.

Notice is hereby given that the County Commissioners sitting a Board of Revision will attend at their office in Bloomsburg for the purpose of finally determining whether any of the valuations of the Assessors have been made below just rate according to the interest and mearing of the Act of July 27th 1842, and to raise or reduce and equalize the same according to law. January 12th for all Districts on South side of of the river, January the 13th for all Districts west of Big Fishingcreek and January the 14th for balance of Districts being those through which the said creek passes and those wholly on the east side at which time and place all persons for themselves and Districts desiring to be heard, can attend. The returns will be open for inspection until said revision is completed.

STEPHEN POHE, WASHINGTON PARR, ELI WESNERHALL, } Commissioners of Columbia County.

Attest: JOHN B. CASEY.
Commissioners' Office Bloomsbur

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Influenza, Consumption, and Throat and Lung Affections.

SALVATION OIL,

"The Greatest Cure on earth for Pain,"

Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swellings, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Sores, Frostbites, Backache, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 Cents a Bottle.

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1886.

CORRECT RAILROAD TABLE.

Trains on the Philadelphia R. leave Rupert as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:36 a. m.	11:49 a. m.
3:42 p. m.	6:18 p. m.

Trains on the D. L. & W. R. leave Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
6:21 a. m.	8:30 a. m.
10:21 a m.	11:44 a. m.
2:30 p. m.	4:34 p. m.
6:59 p. m.	8:47 p. m.

Trains on the N. & W. B. leave pass Bloomsburg as follows:

NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:52 a. m.	12:05 p. m.
6.37 p. m.	4:15 p. m.
SUNDAY.	
NORTH.	SOUTH.
10:14 a m	6.48 p m

DO NOT READ THIS

unless you want to miss a great opportunity. It is the best offer ever made by any newspaper in this county.

We have made arrangements whereby we are enabled to send THE COLUMBIAN and THE NEW YORK WEEKLY WORLD for six months for **$1.00** cash in advance, to old or new subscribers. Any old subscriber can secure the benefit of this offer by paying up to date, and one dollar additional.

The World is a right page weekly, and is the best Democratic paper in the country. Write us a postal card with your address and we will send you *The World* and sample copies of THE COLUMBIAN. The long winter evenings will soon be here when you will want something to read, and by taking both papers you will get all the general news in one, and all the local news in the other. The two papers can not be obtained separately for less than $2.50 a year.

Think of it!

THE COLUMBIAN and THE WEEKLY WORLD

Only $1 for 6 months.

Subscribe at once!

Bloom Poor Dist.

The members of the Democratic County Committee for Bloom, East Scott, West Scott, Greenwood and Sugarloaf are requested to meet at the Grange Hotel parlor in Bloomsburg on Saturday, January 23rd, 1886, at one o'clock p. m., for the purpose of placing in nomination two persons as candidates for Directors for the Bloom Poor District. A full attendance is desired.

D. ENSMINGER, Jan. 8-3t. Chairman.

PUBLIC SALE.

The executors of John Diner, deceased will sell valuable real estate in Centre and Orange townships, on Saturday, January 23, 1886. See advertisement.

At the residence of G. Stein, in Greenwood township, near Rohrsburg, on Tuesday, January 19th will be sold a good young horse, and the small pox on which he lives will also be offered. 2t*

Personal.

Charles P. Elwell returned to school at Reading on Wednesday.

Miss W. McKelvy has also entered the school.

During his visit here Myard Brugler has been reading lessons at the Episcopal church on Sunday.

G. W. Suplee has purchased the house and lot of A. Lewis, in Town.

Ent Post G. A. R. held the installation of officers last Friday. Bean soup was served after the ceremony.

The name of W. H. Jarvis disappeared from the head of the list as editor.

The Commissioners last appointed John B. Casey as their clerk the ensuing year, and Dr. J. C. Has physician at the jail.

The county auditors are at work this week on the books in the commissioners' office. No doubt their work will be thoroughly done.

Much of our space this week is devoted to a very full and interesting report of the proceedings of the county institute held last week, for which we are greatly indebted to Prof. Harkins, of Orangeville.

The last day for filing petitions for license in the Prothonotary's office is Monday, January 11th. Remonstrances against licences must be filed at seven days before Court.

Harman & Hassert have recently put in a new 35 horse power engine at their foundry, the old one being insufficient for their increasing business. They are always busy, and give constant employment to a large force of men.

Our almanac for 1886 is ready for distribution and all subscribers who pay not more than one year in advance are entitled to one. They are being distributed as rapidly as possible, and those who have not yet received it will please call for one in town.

L. Bernard has a fine stock of watches, jewelry and silverware. Only first class goods at low prices all goods warranted as represented. dec 11-tf

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Phillips celebrated the fifteenth anniversary of their marriage on Wednesday evening. About eighty guests were present.

Catarrh, malaria, dyspepsia, billiousness, rheumatism, and all diseases arising from an impure blood, are thoroughly eradicated and cured by the use of Keller's Catarrh Remedy. It is the greatest remedy of the age.

Letters remaining in the Benton P. O., for the month ending December 31st, 1885:

Alice A. Hill, Messrs. T. O. Rasely & Co. Mr. Thomas Madole, Levi Tumeas, August Shanaburg, a german letter.

ELLA APPLEMAN, P. M.

Thomas McBride, superintendent of Bloom Poor Farm, has shown us an egg laid by a Plymouth Rock hen, that measures 8¾ inches by 6¾. This hen has evidently turned over a new leaf and started in on the new year with the firm determination not to be outdone by any of her tribe.

Having failed to secure pay for publishing the court proclamation without authority, the *Sentinel* has discovered that its publication is useless, and doubts whether there is any law requiring it. It is published by a custom which has prevailed in every county in the state for many years, and has become a law by constant usage.

If the *Sentinel* is honestly anxious to save money for the tax payers why does it charge $20 for the publication of commissioner's sales of unseated land, when every other paper in the county charges but $10?

List of letters remaining in the Post Office at Bloomsburg for week ending Jan. 5, 1886:

Mr. Talbert Blakesle, Mr. John Blatt, Mr. E. R. Brown, Mrs. Gertrude Jones, Mr J. McConnill, Mrs Ellie Waron.

CARDS.

Mrs. Margaret Hess, Miss Alice Hittle, (2), C. A. Jamison, Mrs. Geo. Kramer, Mr. P. M. Moore.

Persons calling for these letters will please say "advertised."

GEORGE A. CLARK, P. M.

Wonder whether clerk Casey, will next Monday again demand $25 of the County Auditors to explain such things in his books as they might not fully see into. We suppose that the Auditors, who are now somewhat familiar with the routine of office will at their next meeting be able to get along without the high-priced services of clerk Casey, who is already paid for his services. That twenty-five dollar bluff will hardly do this time.

The above paragraph is copied from the *Sentinel* of last week, of which paper William Krickbaum now appears as the editor and proprietor, and we may therefore fairly presume that he wrote the paragraph.

A reference to our files discloses the fact that the practice of paying the commissioners' clerk for stating the account was inaugurated when Mr. Krickbaum was clerk, and that he received $25.00 for such services for the years 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878. If it was right then, why is it wrong now? If there is no law for it now, by what authority was it allowed then; or, if there was law for it then when was it repealed?

If clerk Casey has no right to this extra compensation, it is evident that Mr. Krickbaum has $125.00 of the county's money that he has never earned and had no right to take, and he ought to refund it. If Casey is wrong, his mistake is in following a precedent established and followed by Mr. Krickbaum, his predecessor, for five years or more.

Election Notices.

We will send by mail post-paid to any constable in the county, one dozen election notices on receipt of 20 cents. This is much cheaper than they can be written. tf

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites

Is Excellent in Lung Troubles.

Dr. Enoch Calloway, LaGrange, Ga., says "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success in all Lung troubles, also find it has no equal in Summer Diarrhœa of children."

Election Notice.

An election for directors of the Catawissa Deposit Bank to serve during the ensuing year will be held by the stockholders thereof at their banking office in Catawissa, Pa., on Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1886, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. G. M. Tustin, Cashier. 2 w

What it is—What it Does.

Hoods' Sarsaparilla is made of sarsaparilla, dandelion, mandrake, cherry bark, uva ursi, dock, and other valuable medicinal agents long and favorably known for their power in eradicating disease and purifying the blood. It will cure, when in the power of medicine, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Billiousness, General Debility, Pains in the Back, Kidney Complaint, Catarrh, Female Weakness, Cancerous Humors of the Face Ringworm, Pimples, Ulcers, Sores, Tumors, Scald Head, and all diseases arising from an impure state or low condition of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is made by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all druggist; $1, six for $5.

Buckhorn.

The holidays were still, close, and quiet in our town. Scarcely noticeable.

A. B. Hartman and wife paid their son, John, of Nanticoke a visit. Went up on Friday.

Willets Beagle went to Pottsgroye one day of the week.

Mr. Measles is canvassing our town. Sammy Shaffer is very bad.

John F. Hartman has gone to Orangeville.

The storm on Monday did considerable damage to fences.

The remnants of a wagon below Sylvester Pursel's indicate a "smash up." Who it was we have not learned.

Johnny Hartman of Sedgewick, Kansas, formerly of this place, writes that his health has been very poor ever since he left us. He says he earned $1.25 hard cash last month. The fever attacked him last spring and is loath to leave him. He intends quitting that place as soon as matters will permit.

Our teachers quote Wamberger and Vines and Oaks so much since Institute. The terms are new to us and demand explanation.

Answer to our puzzle—Magpie.

Hemlock is to have a wedding soon. I No says it is U No. But he is off. It is He No and She No.

I have been troubled with catarrh from boyhood and had considered my case chronic until about three years ago I procured one bottle of Ely's Cream Balm, and I count myself sound to-day, all from the use of one bottle.—J. R. Cooley, Hardware Merchant, Montrose, Pa.

The remaining copies of the History of Columbia County, a book of 600 pages illustrated and bound in cloth will be closed out at $1.00 each, 25 cents extra by mail. For sale at the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Columbia County Teachers' Institute was called to order at 1:30 P. M Monday 28th of December, 1885. Not more than eighty per cent. of the teachers of the county were present. The teachers of the county generally believe that attendance at the Institute is not compulsory and to this probably must we attribute the fact of their absence. Superintendent Grimes claims however that they are obliged to attend for it is not likely that the Superintendent would be required to call the teachers together if there were no means of getting them together.

Music was the first exercise of the day and was led by Capt. Cyrus Straw This was followed by devotional exercises led by Rev. Louis Zahner.

Dr. Monroe delivered the address of welcome to the teachers. He said that the teachers' calling is one of the noblest in which anyone could engage. It is the business of the teacher to arouse and to develop thought. The world and all the beauties of nature are one of God's thoughts, as art and literature are the result of human thought. To educate is to develop, and thus the teacher's work is far reaching in its consequences. While the teacher may never be a president or a cabinet officer, yet it is his business to make presidents and cabinets. Our first object is to make the school attractive. The teacher should make his pupils see and appreciate the beauties of nature and of the Bible. We should not fear being called old fogy if our teaching is benefiting our pupils. We should not make copying pads of our pupils but should teach them to think. The production of true manhood and womanhood in them should be the ends aimed at in teaching. We should also look after the moral welfare of our pupils. He eloquently welcomed the teachers to a place where they learned the art and science of teaching.

Prof. J. F. Harkins, of the Orangeville Academy spoke next of the "Essential to Success in Teaching." He said the teachers should strive to attain success, since such important results depended upon the views the teachers entertain concerning their work, the spirit and energy they put into it and the knowledge they possess of the human mind. He said that all, no matter where placed, should try to attain success, since they have assumed to be teachers. This fact brings with it the supposition that they are aware how easy it is to dwarf those powers of mind which might by the proper application of the proper means prove a blessing and a power in the world. No one possesses so great opportunities of doing good, since no one is brought into so close relation with susceptible minds. Teachers should take advantage of the tried methods of others which have been found to be successful, for the children of this land have a right to all the benefits the public schools confer, especially when these benefits are within the reach of the teachers and probably withheld only from a lack of proper exertion on their part. He compared the mind to a planet which being brought into contact with certain outside influences grows to its full stature. The teacher is the judge of the influences that must be presented to bring about the growth of the faculties of the mind. They are presented to him for guidance and direction. Here is the most delicate part of our work, for as he influences the mind of the child aright to the same extent is he successful. The teacher should cultivate in his pupils self-reliance. The teacher should understand human nature. He should be energetic and love his work.

Prof T. J. Corlen, of Normal Park, Ill., spoke next on "Structural Geography." We should read the earth as we read geography. Selecting South America as an example he pointed the relation of its structure to its rain fall, vegetable and animal life. Having the material at hand he made with sand an outline showing the elevations. The moisture of the trade winds from the east is precipitated on the western coast. He showed that civilization originated not in the tropics where all the necessities of life are so abundant, nor near the poles where man can scarcely get enough to eat, but at that point between where man is compelled to work for a living, with sufficient time for reflection.

Dr. D. J. Waller then entertained the audience with an instructive talk on the "Office of Memory." He said the destiny of children depended in a great measure upon the views teachers entertain concerning the office and training of memory. Two prominent and directly opposite opinions prevail. One class of teachers strengthen the memory by committing the letters of the alphabet, names and places in Geography, rules, definitions and tables in Arithmetic. This, he said, strengthens memory. But like shovelling a pile of dirt from one place to another in order to strengthen the body, no benefit being derived from the work. The memory and also the body should be trained by useful exercise. Any one who can read a book can show apparent results. The knowledge acquired by the mechanical process of the memory resembles real knowledge and is deceiving. Those who advocate the other side of this question call the memory the power of fixing and recalling knowledge by association. We exalt memory when we develop this faculty in connection with the other faculties of the mind, and refuse to make her a junk shop or a capacious maw. To exercise the memory as a separate faculty and without calling into play the other faculties of the mind is degrading the mental powers.

Supt. Grimes then presented to the Institute Miss Lelia E. Patridge of Normal Park, Ill., who spoke substantially as follows: It is nearly three years since she had done any Institute work in Pennsylvania and that means no Institute work at all. It seemed like coming back to old friends to come back to Columbia County, for she remembered this county well, how warmly she had been welcomed on previous occasions and how eager the teachers were to profit by instruction. She felt flattered by being called three times to the same county. A great revolution is going on in this country, and indeed all over the world, certainly in England. The object of education is now recognized to be a drawing out of the powers of the mind. It consists no longer of a pouring in process a, mere acquiring of knowledge. We merely adapt ourselves to the views of the child and supply sufficient material and the mind grows. The teacher has it in his power to either aid or retard the development of the mind. In after years many of the methods now in use will be regarded by men and women as barbarous. The point that should engage our attention at all times is the complete development of all the faculties of all the children under our care. To do this we as teachers should not be too proud to do away with everything that is faulty in our methods. Institute adjourned 'till 8 o'clock p. m.

TUESDAY FORENOON.

The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. F. P. Manhart, after which Prof. Freeman, Supt. of the schools of Shenandoah addressed the Institute. He referred to the act making twenty days actual teaching a school month, and also to the attendance of teachers at the annual institute. He believes that teachers are obliged to attend the Institute. He then gave his views of methods of teaching. Teachers in former years taught at random without any definite object in view. The new education seeks to develop the mind. Expression without thought means nothing. Thought must preceed expression.

Prof. Corlew then resumed his talk of Geography. The surroundings of a people determined in every case their civilization. Man originally was nature's slave but learned in time to overcome the forces of nature and leaped the physical barriers that surrounded him. The character of a people is determined by its physical surroundings, as in the case of the Hollanders who are persistent, watchful and punctual in their habits, these traits being wrought into their character by constant persistent fights with the waters that surround them. He then gave some interesting hints on the manner of teaching geography to children. He said we should be governed in our teaching by the nature of the child's mind and the means of developing it. We can best influence the mind of the child by directing his attentions to objects around us. In digging wells the crust of the earth can be illustrated and in railroad cuts we can see the stratification of rocks. We can refer to the brooks as a miniature river, to the pond as a miniature lake, and to the falls in the brook as a miniature cataract. All around us we can find ample means for teaching children those things in other countries. We must start with the geography of the community in which we live. We find all the means here for giving the pupil a correct idea of all the forms of the land and water

We should give to our pupils illustrations of the effect of heat, moisture and sunlight upon vegetation by directing their attention to the plants around us. Let them make their own experiments. Geography should be a means of awakening thought. He said a teacher should not try to imitate another but in all cases retain his individuality.

Miss Patridge spoke on "Busy Work." A great many teachers find difficulty in keeping pupils busy at their seats. Good government depends on pupils being employed. The child must be kept busy or it will find employment itself. We should educate the hand as well as the brain. She said nothing should be taught *per se* (for its own sake) but in everything taught the end aimed at should be the complete development of the human being. The character of the child is built up by the acts performed. We are creatures of habit. A wrong act is the beginning of a wrong habit and in every case should be rebuked by the teacher. We should seek to make education practical. We should train children to think.

DECEMBER 30.

Exercises opened with music and devotional exercises conducted by Dr. Mitchell.

Dr. Waller continued the discussion of memory. He said that in proportion as the exercises for training memory are intellectual, calling into exercise the other faculties of the mind, to the same extent is the exercise an intelligent one. I the mechanical exercise of the faculty—that is, without any regard to the thought back of the drill the pupils are not interested. The child in the first years of life stores the memory with a vast amount of useful knowledge. This he does by coming into contact with objects and being interested in them the impressions made are lasting. He associates the name of the object with the object itself and therefore the memory is not taxed slavishly.

The physician memorizes a new prescription not by studying the arbitrary characters but by the study of the ingredients contained therein. This is an intellectual exercises and enables him to retain the prescription with ease. These he said are the laws that should control the teachers in the primary schools. The old pen-knife method was a mechanical one and he hoped no teacher in Columbia County followed it. It requires the pupil to memorize a form without associating the form with thought. The proper way is to start with a form which will call up a thought. The child at this stage is very inquisitive and this is the time to awaken his thoughts and to answer his questions. This position in regard to the subject is not a peculiar one as it has been recommended in other places and particularly in the schools of Philadelphia. In connection with arithmetic the speaker said that if the subject is properly presented to the pupil there would be no necessity of committing a great number of rules in order to manipulate the different parts of the subject.

Miss Patridge then entertained the Institute on the subject of reading. She said our pupils come to us having already associated ideas with spoken words and power to imitate the spoken word. He has already gained ideas and thoughts and associated ideas with words. The expression of ideas and thoughts in his own words. The next thing the child has to do is to associate ideas with written words. The next thing the child has to do is to associate ideas with written words, imitate written words, expression of ideas and thoughts in the words of others.

The process of association deals with ideas and words. There must be a proper stimulus. There must be repetition. First the idea produced by the objects and pictures then the word sound, then the written word. She said we ought to be rapid readers. It is possible for some to understand the thought expressed on a printed page by merely glancing over it. Henry Ward Beecher possesses this power in a remarkable degree. Reading is nothing more than getting the thought from the printed page.

Prof. Corlew on Geography. He said that there is great tact in handling children and it is needed in Geography as much as in any other branch of learning. The Professor then referred particularly to Physical Geography. He said we ought to show our pupils the effects of the winds, the sunlight and heat upon the life of the globe; how God fitted up this globe for the habitation of man. He said he would not confine pupils to any particular text book but allow them to read the different truths laid down by all. Have them locate the garden spots of the world and then have them explain why they are found at that particular point. In this way you impress upon them the effects of sunlight, heat and rainfall, and that wherever they are found you will find fertile soil. There is a great advantage in having properly constructed maps. Institute adjourned 'till 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Miss Patridge gave a talk on reading and how to meet difficulties. This was directed to the teachers of primary pupils.

Miss Finney then read an essay on "Eminent Women." She says it is a question whether as some have supposed Heaven has denied woman genius. Woman's happiest place is no doubt at home if she has one. There is scarcely a country but has yielded a glowing example of woman. Many truly noble women are buried in the drudgeries of life. Women engaged in teaching need never expect to gain distinction, as the world has it, though her name is not found on the pages of history. Yet she is engaged in a noble and responsible work. Although there are those who claim that the avocations of life should not be open to women, and that she is incapable of filling them she has, notwithstanding, proven herself capable of learning business by experience. Many women are working to-day shoulder to shoulder with man.

Professor O. H. Bakeless, Principal of the schools of Catawissa, gave an explanation of the different samples of work on exhibition done in those schools. He said they were presented there without being touched up by the teachers, and came direct from the hands of the pupils.

Professor Corlew then answered the following questions: "Do you approve of the use of the rod in the schools." He said that was a hard question to answer, since it is a very broad one. Whipping is evidence of a teacher's inability to control the boy he whips. There is a good place in every heart. It is our business to find it. Whipping is not the right thing to do, but it is sometimes necessary. The next question was, "Does not the present system create insubordination in school, home and state." He answered that it did.

Rev. Canfield, of Orangeville, addressed the Institute on "Morals in the Schools." The teachers, he said, should seek not only to pour into the children a certain amount of arithmetic, geography etc., but to make good men and women as well. The seeds of morality or immorality are sown young and they should not be allowed to sprout. We can teach by example as well as by precept. Also truthfulness, honesty and purity generally need to be looked after.

Dr. Groff talked next on "The Eye." He used an artificial eye in his demonstrations.

Dr. Waller spoke on "Arbor Day." A great revolution is taking place in regard to tree planting. As leaders of public thought we can't lie back and wait till we are urged forward by public opinion. Here is the subject presented to the public and we want to have clear views on it. It demands our attention as a matter of economy. The lumber interests in this country are enormous and at the present rate the timber will all soon be cut off. The water in the Schuylkill is 50 per cent less than it was sixty years ago. This is due to denuding the face of nature—cutting off the trees. The earth is kept spongy by the trees and water soaks into it instead of running off. Tree planting will awaken an interest in the pupils in nature. Adjourned till 8 a. m., Thursday.

DEC. 31, FORENOON SESSION.

The Institute was opened with music. Devotional exercises were conducted by Dr. Monroe. Prof. Corlew continued the subject of "Geography." He gave some plans for reviewing the products of the world.

Miss Patridge was the next speaker. She said if she knew what was in the minds of the teachers she could assist them more. Some teachers think the new methods discard text books entirely. This is a mistake; under the new methods more text books are used than under the old. The advocates of the new method use text books but do not abuse them. A variety of text books creates an interest in the class. Speaking of the time given to a recitation, she said school officers try to make teachers slaves of time. They try to teach the schools from their homes.

Dr. Groff discoursed next on the "Nervous System." The nervous system contains white and gray matter. Each has a peculiar kind of structure. Outside of the brain has gray matter. This matter is made up of cells. These cells are not round, but look like an insect with numerous legs. The white matter is made up of fibers. Each fiber has a sheath on outside, and inside white matter acting like India rubber. We cannot place the point of a needle on the body without touching nerves. The brain consists of two parts—the cerebrum and the cerebellum. The cerebrum is the seat of the intellect. It is the organ of the mind—the seat of sensation and of pain. The cerebellum is the seat of the power which controls the muscles. The nervous system is the most important part of the body.

Miss Patridge showed her method of teaching reading to primary pupils. She took six small children from the audience and gave each of them a flower. After they all told what they held in their hands she wrote the name of the object on the board. She wrote the name on different parts of the board and they were able to read under any circumstances. She said she used this method to stimulate thought by associating the object itself with the name. She then questioned the children on the flower making it the subject for a language lesson.

Mr. J. C. Brown spoke next on the subject "How Can Directors Help to Raise the Standard of Teachers." He said it was his design to present only a few thoughts and leave the subject for others to discuss. As to the work the directors have to perform he said there is a mistaken notion abroad that the director has performed his duties when he has laid the tax, collected the tax, hired the teacher, and monthly paid the teacher. It is a mistake that directors have had no experience in educational matters, that they are unable to judge of methods of procedure. The public schools have provided an education not for those who wish to enter the learned professions, but for the boy and girl who expect to engage in the practical affairs of life. The directors are generally chosen from the average intelligence of the community, and certainly know something of what is necessary to produce the ends desired—what branches should be taught and what methods used. Directors are able to judge of results produced. The directors can aid materially in advancing the standard of teachers by insisting that a difference be made in the salary paid. This difference should be based on literary qualification and the ability to impart information. The teacher that can obtain a certificate whose average is three is not qualified to command as much pay as he who has an average of one. Nor is one that has had no experience in teaching the right to demand as much as the one that has. They will also raise the standard of teaching by making a difference between those that make it a profession and those who do not. Directors are not doing their duty if they hire those who are making it a stepping stone to some other profession.

Prof. Barrett, of Syracuse, N. Y., being introduced spoke substantially as follows: Something like nine years have passed since I have had an opportunity of speaking before the teachers of Columbia county. I am now among you more to renew old acquaintances than to instruct you by speaking. If there is anything which is upon my mind in regard to which I would like to speak it is the calling you and I are following. I regret to say that it can't be justly called a profession. In a profession a certain amount of preparation is necessary. A man has no right to enter upon any calling contrary to his taste. That teacher is the most successful in his calling who has the greatest love for it. Too many of us take the position of a makeshift. We enter upon it because it is an easy means of acquiring a few dollars, that will enable us to pursue other studies. Do you know that in doing this you are dealing with that which is of more importance than anything that demands our attention. Instead of doing that you had better engage in some other occupation where there will be no danger of doing harm.

You have a state reading circle for teachers. I was glad to see that. I wonder how many teachers are reading the professional works on teaching. You ought to be, if you are not. You need to be put in harmony with the best educators that you may catch their inspiration. At the beginning of this new year, teachers, you should turn a new leaf, and resolve to do your best.

FRIDAY, JAN. 1, 1886.

After the opening exercise Dr. Groff spoke on "How to teach Physiology."

Under our new law we are required to teach Physiology to all. Commencing with the classes I think oral instruction is the best. What would you think of parents instructing their children in everything from books? When a father wishes to instruct his child on the affects of tobacco he does not take a book. In teaching Anatomy it has been my plan to name the parts of the body first. Take each part and name the division. Thus in systematic talks we can accomplish much more. We should teach practical Hygiene, such as the effect of light upon the eyes, eating at all hours, the effects of keeping on wet clothing, the necessity of ventilation and cleanliness. The teacher must know more than is contained in the elementary books that he may be able to explain satisfactorily the question of the pupil. He must prepare himself just as thoroughly as in Arithmetic or History. The teacher must have a knowledge of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy. Success in teaching depends more on preparation than on methods. I am opposed to new methods. The first thing is preparation. Lay a broad foundation. There is a great tendency in children to memorize. Make an outline of the subject and require them to recite by outline. Break up the order of the text book. Get the students to use two or three text books. Physiology is a practical science and must be taught in a practical way. If I am teaching about a bone I must have a bone in my hand. The parts of a domestic animal are in all cases like our own and are sufficient for illustrating. The law requires us to teach the effects of alcohol and other narcotics. It does not say that we are to teach it every day. I would not bring up these subjects every day but introduce them gradually.

Miss Patridge addressed the teachers next. "I have done," she said, "the best I could under the circumstances. I always come to the last day of the institute with discontented feelings. I feel that there is so much that I want—so much that I might have done. Yet I have done from hour to hour the best I could. I wish the teachers would always convene on Monday at noon and stay all week. It is a bad record for teachers to stay away because they are not obliged to come. Many teachers come to the institute and after they are gone say that they have gained nothing. It may be the truth. They should try, however, to do the best they can. The best the instructors can do, is to send the teachers home thinking. There is the everlasting line of investigation—the human mind. During the institute I have had my full share of time, I am finding no fault. One more point I desire to speak on: Teachers desire to know how they can do away with the spelling book. Pupils don't need to know how to spell a word they don't know how to read. Have them write and spell in every branch, in Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry or any branch whatever. The elements are the same, the combinations are new. We must work from principles. The teacher who does this will be able to do practical work

My views are requested on another point, viz. Suppose you must resort to many devices outside of the regular recitation and parents should object. I would try to convince the parents that I am doing their children good. Try and gain their confidence, Be thorough in your work and it will tell. We must have repetition. The New Methods require technical skill in whatever is done. As you value your moral influence over the children never allow any imperfect work. Mark for effort, not for performance. Dull children will then get what belongs to them. Great minds sometimes develop slowly. Any teacher can teach bright children, the good teacher only can teach the dull. In spelling have the child know whether it knows how to spell a word or not. Don't put wrong forms before the child. Examine the work while the child is interested in it, Don' let it get cold. Correct only the glaring faults. The time to correct languageis when spoken orally. We should not correct mistakes while the child is expressing thought.

Prof. Corlew resumed the Subject of Geography. He gave on the black-board the construction lines of the continents. He said the first thing to do in drawing any maps is to get the general outline. We teach upon the principle of going from generalities to particulars. He said this globe of ours is but a thought of Him who holds the world in the hollow of his hand. Everywhere we can study Geography. We can't go out of doors without seeing lessons. We must not think that Geography is locked up in the text books. You may throw out the map drawing but the great truths remain the same. We should not study this part of science merely to contradict something in the Bible. It should bring us nearer to God. The motive makes the teacher. All pictures in the child's mind are made of sense products. If the sense products are imperfect the pictures are imperfect. Children are born with a love of truth in them and we are to develop it. Truth can be educated. Lead them up to see the truth. Try to show them the truth, let them investigate and test it. Teachers, you are going out to a new year's work. The question comes to you how shall I teach the children. I wish you all that success which comes from honest effort.

The election of examiners for permanent certificates occured next. The following persons are the favored ones: Amelia Armstrong, O. H. Bakeless, Mary Unangst, Horace Supplee, Hannah Breece.

Prof. Walker being introduced gave the teachers some valuable suggestions.

Dr. Waller then congratulated the teachers upon their good bearing during the Institue. He said there was very little whispering during the time the Institute was in session. He believed the whisperers had stayed at home and that the work done at this Institute was better than at any previous one.

Supt. Grimes then in some appropriate and well selected remarks to the teachers adjourned the Institute *sine die*.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Remnants of calico, muslin ginghams, shirtings, tickings, percales, cretones, delaines, cashmers, flannels, drilltugs, pant goods, velvets, fringes, &c., &c., at I. W. Hartman & Son's cleaning up sale.

The great rush at I. W. Hartman & Son's during the holidays tore things about wonderfully, but they are getting righted up again, and are now ready for the regular trade.

Taking account of stock at I. W. Hartman & Son's, and therefore the cheap remnants. Call now and see them.

Remnants of embroideries, all lengths; a special bargain at I. W. Hartman & Son's. Go early or you will be left.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

All persons are hereby notified that any persons buying Conyngham township orders will purchase the same subject to any equities that may exist as to the taxpayers.

That the Taxpayers Association are willing to make all roads, keep in repair all roads and bridges free of expense to individual taxpayers for the year 1885, and subject to the direction of the Supervisors of said township and as there is no legal tax levied for the year, and all legitimate expenses of the Road Department are being paid, there is no necessity for any orders being issued.

All orders require the signatures of both Supervisors of the Township Clerk and should bear the seal of the township.

The above notice is being given so that all persons can govern themselves accordingly. S. M. RILEY,

Agent for Taxpayer's Association.

Ashland, Pa., Nov. 27, '85.-tf.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Aches and pains long borne make even the young feel old. The true remedy is Parker's Tonic. It purifies the blood, sets in order the liver and kidneys, banishes pain and builds up the health. Besides it has the reputation of doing what we claim for it. [dec.-4-4t.

If you use porous plasters the best and strongest one made is the Hop Plaster. They kill pain and strengthen the parts. A great many people say so. 25c. dealers.

Distress After Eating.

the result of indigestion, will no longer be experienced if a half tablespoonful of Simmons Liver Regulator is taken after each meal. It is such a good digester, and so mild and pleasant in its effects, that it is used by many after a hearty meal to ensure good digestion. The Regulator does not nauseate or irritate the stomach, is purely vegetable, and can be taken in any condition of the system, and, unlike any other known medicine, when its use is discontinued the system is not left constipated.

You have often seen women with marked blueness or paleness of face, vitiated appetites, and a craving for unwholesome food. These are signs of a disordered liver, and the trouble must be corrected or worse results are sure to follow. Husbands and fathers cannot afford to treat this matter lightly. Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy," which dispels liver disease, costs less than sick wives and daughters. You will find it a very profitable investment. [d114.

For 20 years Henry F. Balcom, of Shirley, Mass., suffered with rheumatism. He found no relief till he took Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The aching back, the sallow skin, the hollow eye, give way speedily before Hunt's Remedy.

Any physician who has used it will certify to the excellence of Hunt's Remedy. Hunt's Remedy is a standard remedy for dropsy and kidney diseases." Gilbert Clark, M. D.

"Most of these hair preparations don't work," writes Mr. J. S. Burdick, of St. Louis, "but Parker's Hair Balsam is an honorable exception. My hair was thin and prematurely gray. The Balsam made it brown again and soft as in my boyhood." dec.4-4t.

A PHYSICIAN'S PICNIC.

Mr. Alfred Speer, who was the first to introduce the cultivation of the Oporto Grape in this country had a number of New York physicians to inspect his vineyards and warehouses at Passaic, N. J. About sixty doctors took the Erie train. The vineyards are over fifty acres in extent. Here the visitors found the small dark Portugese and the native Concord grape in abundance.

Among those present were Dr. L. H. Janes, of the N. Y. Board of Health, Dr. Alex. B. Mott, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; Dr. William H. Haynes, of the Presbyterian Hospital, &c. &c. The wines were pronounced as equal to any produced in the world. *N. Y. Tribune*, For sale by druggists.

Stated by B. B. Cochran, druggist, Lancaster, Pa.: "Have guaranteed over 300 bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters for dyspepsia, sour stomach, billious attacks, liver and kidney troubles."

Helath is impossible when the blood is impure, thick, and sluggish, or when it is thin and impoverished. Under such conditions, boils, pimples, headaches, neuralgia, rheumatism, and one disease after another is developed. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it will make the blood pure, rich, warm, and vitalizing.

THE FIRST KEEN TWINGE.

As the season advances, the pains and aches by which rheumatism makes itself known, are experienced after every exposure. It is not claimed that Hood's Sarsaparilla is a specific for rheumatism—we doubt if there is, or can be, such a remedy. But the thousands benefited by Hood's Sarsaparilla, warrant us in urging others who suffer from rheumatism to take it before the first keen twinge.

Science is approaching the cure of consumption—a disease caused by a deposit from the blood of impure matter in the lungs. For stimulating to healthy action the spleen, liver, kidneys, and skin, organs which remove waste and poisonous matter, no remedy is equal to Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters.

Through our luxurious and perverted modes of living, and from a score of causes besides, diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs are now among the most common and fatal in this country. Men suffer from them most frequently and most intensely. Their victims are failing exhausted by the wayside of life every day. Do you fear this end for yourself? If so, we can assure you of help by means of Dr. Kennedy's "Favorite Remedy." [d114.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PRIVATE SALE

OF VALUABLE

REAL ESTATE!!

The heirs of H. R. Kline deceased, will offer at private sale

A FARM

situate two miles above Orangeville, along Fishingereek, known as the Homestead, containing

84 ACRES.

It is in a good state of cultivation, and there is erected thereon a

Large Dwelling House,

well painted, and in good condition, large bank barn with sheds attached, carriage house, wagon shed, hog pen, and other out-buildings in first class condition. Two wells of water, one at the house, and the other at the barn,

Orchard of Excellent Fruit.

ALSO ANOTHER FARM

containing

60 ACRES,

in Orange township, adjoining the one above described and in a good state of cultivation, on which are erected a

TWO STORY HOUSE,

BARN AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

Also a tract of

Timber Land,

in said township, containing

50 ACRES.

Any of the above properties remaining unsold on the 1st of February will be for rent. For terms and conditions apply to

J. HOWARD KLINE,
Orangeville, Pa.

Jan 8, 4t.

$200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mail you will get free a package of goods of large value, that will start you in work that will at once bring you in money faster than anything else in America. All about the $200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted every where, of either sex, of all ages, for all the time, or spare time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all workers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. [dec18 85.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Col. Co., and to me directed will be exposed to public sale at the Court House in Bloomsburg, at 2 o'clock p. m. on

MONDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1886,

All that certain village lot situate in Espy, Columbia County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the south by Main street, on the west by an alley, on the east by lot owned by Alexander Wanick, being sixty feet front on Main street, whereon is erected a two-story frame dwelling house, stable and other out-buildings

Seized, taken in execution at the suit of M. C. Woodward vs. John Waters and to be sold as the property of John Waters. Al. Vend. Ex.

HOWELL, Atty.

ALSO,

All the following real estate to-wit: All those three certain lots of ground lying contiguous to each other in Roberts' Addition to the Town of Catawissa being lots marked or numbered in the plot or plan of said Roberts' Addition, numbers fifty-six, fifty-seven and fifty-eight, 56, 57 and 58, forming one whole square in said plot or plan of two hundred and ten feet in length and the same in breadth, bounded on the east by

"If"

"Stand back, gentlemen! Clear the track!" shouted the police, and as the quickly-gathering crowd surged back, steamer No. 4 came up the street, the magnificent black horses striking fire from the pavement. But hold! A wheel comes off! the steamer is overturned, and brave firemen are picked up bleeding and senseless!

An investigation revealed the fact that in oiling the steamer that morning the steward had neglected to put in the linch-pin. A little neglect on his part had caused a loss of half million dollars. The busy morts of trade are full of men who are making the same fatal mistake. They neglect their kidneys, thinking they need no attention, where as if they made occasional use of Warner's safe cure they would never say that they don't feel quite well; that a tired feeling bothers them; that they are plagued with indigestion; that their brain refuses to respond at call, that their nerves are all unstrung.—*Fire Journal*

Mythical Millions.

A paper on the subject of unclaimed estates in England, prepared under the direction of Minister Lowell by Mr. Henry White, one of the American secretaries of legation, has been sent by the President to Congress with other state papers.

"There seems to be no doubt," Mr. White says, "that many are led to believe themselves heirs to vast estates in Great Britain by designing persons on both sides of the ocean, who insert notices in newspapers in the United States that a large property left by a person by the same name with that of some well known family of the same district, or of some exceedingly common name likely to occur anywhere, such as Brown or Jones, or who distribute far and wide lists of unclaimed estates which do not exist. Large sums of money are annually thrown away by the dupes of these advertisements and fictitious lists, and a handsome revenue is made by the agents, as they call themselves, for the discovery of lost heirs and the recovery of unclaimed estates. The modus operandi usually adopted by these agents is to ask first for a remittance of £2 or £3, to cover the cost of copying the will upon which the claim purports to be based; then a larger sum for the expenses of instituting inquiries; and at each successive stage more blackmail is levied, the correspondence being so cleverly conducted that several years frequently elapse before the fraud is discovered. None should contribute a dollar to unknown agents, especially towards any expenses connected with establishing claims to estates in this country, until inquiry has been made of counsel here, first, as to the existence of the estate, and then as to the chances of its recovery. I am told by reputable solicitors that not one claim in a thousand of all those referred to them by the Legation has had any validity whatever, and very few, during their long experience of claims from America, have been successful.

Mr. White describes the results of inquiries relating to the "Jennens Estate," to which there were many American claimants, showing that the property went to the heirs at-law long before American claimants were ever heard of, and that the latter never had the "shadow of a title to it." Moreover, had the title once been a good one it would long since have become worthless by the operation of the statute of limitations.

"Any attempt, therefore," continues Mr. White, "to recover real estate from the Crown or individuals after a lapse of twelve years (which may be extended to thirty under certain circumstances), and personal property after a lapse of twenty years, however valid the claim of the person making the attempts may have been originally, is certain to end in a failure.

"All members, consequently, of the 'Jennens Association of the United States of America may rest assured that their subscriptions are simply money thrown away, if their object be the recovery of the Jennens estate. Recently a letter was received here from a member of the aforesaid 'Jennens Association,' who had just been notified that a general assessment of 85 had been levied for the year ending June 30, 1884, and who, before paying the same, inquired whether the Legation could furnish any information regarding the Jennens estate, 'said to be pending before the Court of Chancery in England.'"

Similiar to this are the "Hedges estate," the "Bradford estate,' the Hyde estate," the Horne estate," and many others which are described as among "the ordinary myths by which so many of our countrymen have been beguiled."

With regard to large sums supposed to be awaiting American claimants in the Bank of England Mr. White quotes from a letter written by the chief accountant of that institution as follows: "There are no large amounts of unclaimed stock or dividends standing on our books. Speaking generally, without having made an exhaustive research, which would involve some considerable labor, there are very few amounts of £1000, and probably none that exceed this sum by more than £100 or £200."

In regard to the fabulous fortunes locked up in chancery, he says: "To judge from the letters received at this Legation from the United States in reference to the unclaimed funds in chancery, many of our countrymen must imagine that institution to be de pository of incalculable millions, a goodly share of which can be easily withdrawn upon the mere institution of a claim to the same by the American Minister and without requirement by the court of any particulars as to the name of the suit, the relationship of the claimant to the parties mentioned therein or to the original owner of the estate claimed. It is very rarely that in any communication sent us on this subject a smaller sum is mentioned than several millions, and frequently our correspondents state that they are entitled to twenty, fifty and even more millions. It will doubtless cause some surprise and disappointment to such as these to be informed that the whole amount of money in the custody of the Court of Chancery at the present time is about £84,000,000, of which £83,000,000, belong to owners who are known, leaving about one million only of unclaimed or dormant funds."

J. H. Mercer wishes to make an assertion, which he can back with a positive guarantee. It is all about Acker's Blood Elixir. He claims for it superior merits over all other remedies of its kind, and guarantees for it a positive and sure cure for Rheumatism, Syphillis, and all blood disorders, it frees the skin from spots and disease, and leaves the complexion clear. Ask him about it.

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — PURELY — CALIFORNIA — ALCOHOL

D. WALKER'S — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Mercury, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

PATHOLOGICAL-DIAGRAM.

DR. KILMER'S SWAMP-ROOT, HERBAL REMEDIES

IF YOU have Tumor (or tumor symptoms), Cancer, (or cancer symptoms), Scrofula, Erysipelas Saltrheum Skin Blotches—Dr. Kilmer's FEMALE REMEDY is warranted to cure. Druggists sell it $1.

IF YOU have Spasmodic Stricture or Enlargement of the Prostate Gland—Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT conquers every attack and radically cures. Ask your druggist for it. 25c., $1.

IF YOUR sleep is fitful, or out of a sound sleep you awake struggling for breath, your whole being filled with terror, your very existence threatened—Dr. Kilmer's OCEAN-WEED should always be at hand. Ask your druggist for it. $1.

IF YOU have a cold, or simple cough, ever so light, when neglected, often leads to consumption—Dr. Kilmer's INDIAN CONSUMPTION CURE will break up all early attacks, and cure the most stubborn cases. Ask your druggists for it. 25c., 50c., $1.

PATENTS,

Obtained and all patent business attended to for moderate fees.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model or drawing. We advise as to patentability free of charge, and we make no charge unless patent is secured.

We refer here, to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,

Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

an 9-1f

Dr. McTaggart

This noted Specialist of Scranton, is the only specialist this side of New York, Philadelphia and Buffalo who makes an exclusive specialty of treating chronic, long standing and lingering diseases to which man and womankind are subject, such as Consumption, Bronchial affections, Scrofula, Salt-Rheum, Loss of Manhood, Skin diseases, Rheumatism, Ulcers, Old Sores, Epilepsy, Syphilis, Deafness, Loss of Voice, Chronic Diarrhœa, Chills and Fever, Worms, Liver complaint, Cancers, Tumors, Paralysis, Tape worm, Heart disease, &c., &c.

☞ Female diseases a specialty.

No matter how long you have been suffering nor how many Doctors you have employed in vain, you should apply to DR. MCTAGGART at once, when he will tell directly without holding out false hopes whether your disease is strictly curable or can only be relieved.

He owes his wide reputation for the successful treatment of all lingering or chronic diseases to experience and close application for over 20 years, and to no miraculous power.

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY:

"He is skillful honest, efficient, upright and reliable and well worthy of the people's confidence and esteem. He always says exactly what he means and means exactly what he says."—Scranton *Republican*.

"He is too useful a man to lose."—Lackawanna *Democrat*.

Corner Lackawanna and Washington Avenues.

SCRANTON, PA.

Sept 11-1y

Only Temperance Bitters Known.

VINEGAR BITTERS

VEGETABLE — FREE FROM — PURELY — CALIFORNIA — ALCOHOL

D. WALKER'S — EUREKA

VINEGAR BITTERS

No other medicine known so effectually purges the blood of deep-seated diseases.

Millions bear testimony to its wonderful curative effects.

It is a purely Vegetable Preparation, made from the native herbs and roots of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol.

It removes the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health.

It is the great Blood Purifier and Life-giving Principle; a Gentle Purgative and Tonic; a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of VINEGAR BITTERS in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to.

The Alterative, Aperient, Diaphoretic, Carminative, Nutritious, Laxative, Sedative, Counter-Irritant, Sudorific, Anti-Bilious, Solvent, Diuretic and Tonic properties of VINEGAR BITTERS exceed those of any other medicine in the world.

No person can take the BITTERS according to directions and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent and Malarial Fevers are prevalent throughout the United States, particularly in the valleys of our great rivers and their vast tributaries during the Summer and Autumn, especially during seasons of unusual heat and dryness.

These Fevers are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these organs, is absolutely necessary.

There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS, as it will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

Fortify the body against disease by purifying all its fluids with VINEGAR BITTERS. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus forearmed.

It Invigorates the Stomach and stimulates the torpid Liver and Bowels, cleansing the blood of all impurities, imparting life and vigor to the frame, and carrying off without the aid of Mercury, or other minerals, all poisonous matter from the system. It is easy of administration, prompt in action, and certain in its results.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Pneumonia, Dizziness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are at once relieved by VINEGAR BITTERS.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, the Bitters have no equal. In these, as in all constitutional Diseases, WALKER'S VINEGAR BITTERS has shown its great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

Mechanical Diseases.—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Typesetters, Gold-beaters, and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to Paralysis of the Bowels. To guard against this, take occasional doses of VINEGAR BITTERS.

Skin Diseases, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Swellings, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations, Humors and diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

Pin, Tape and other Worms, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics, will free the system from worms like VINEGAR BITTERS.

Measles, Scarlet Fever, Mumps, Whooping Cough, and all children's diseases may be made less severe by keeping the bowels open with mild doses of the Bitters. This wonderful remedy is especially adapted to the systems of children, for purifying herbs alone give it its remarkable curative powers. It contains no alcohol, opium or other poison.

For Female Complaints, in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, this Bitters has no equal.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood when its impurities burst through the skin in Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when, and the health of the system will follow.

In conclusion: Give the Bitters a trial. It will speak for itself. One bottle is a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

Around each bottle are full directions printed in different languages.

R. H. McDonald Drug Co., Proprietors, San Francisco, Cal., and 528, 530 & 532 Washington St., Cor. Charlton St., New York.

Sold by all Dealers and Druggists.

Bee Keeping.

PAPER READ BY MR H. H. BROWN AT THE MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AT BLOOMSBURG, ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2, 1885.

Bee keeping is a pleasant and profitable pursuit to those who determine to make it a success, by devoting time and labor in becoming fully acquainted in all the details of its management. And I feel assured that millions of dollars worth of honey is lost every year, of which the farmers of this country might avail themselves to a great extent and for their trouble and expense receive from twenty to one hundred per cent. profit on the investment. It needs but little capital to begin with and they can be kept on a very small space of ground, for many are kept profitably on roofs in large cities.

And farmers can keep a few colonies and by giving them the proper attention, and at the proper time can secure from the blossoms and flowers which are to be found in abundance in rural districts, secreted with honey ready for the bee's visit to gather it for its own and keeper's use.

The farmer will not only be the gainer by the honey gathered but also by the visits of the bees to the blossoms of his orchards and fields, as it is necessary for some insects to carry the pollen from the male to the female blossome to fertilize them, or otherwise they would be barren or nearly so. If at the time of the blooming of our apple or cherry trees we should have a week of cold stormy weather so that the bees or other insects cannot work on the blossoms to assist in the work of fertilizing, we will not have a full crop of fruit. And again if the bloom of the buckwheat contains much of a secretion of honey the bees will work daily upon it and the result will be the blossoms will become fully fertilized and there will be a large yield of buckwheat. The white and ——— clover have very short blossoms and they secrete large quantities of honey, and the bees work on it from morning till night and by this becoming fertilized are well filled with seed. It is not so with the red clover, as the blossoms of the first crop are deep and very narrow, so much so that the bee's tongue is too short to reach the honey there secreted. And as the much abused humble bees at that season of the year are very scarce, as it is the only bee that has a tongue long enough to reach the honey, there are but few blossoms fertilized and the heads are barren.

And thus it plainly shows that the bee was created for the purpose of assisting the fertilization of the different plants, and that the honey was secreted to induce the bee to visit the flowers to gather the honey and pollen and thus we secure through the bee the delicious honey.

The location does not so much depend on the successful keeping of bees as the manner in which they are kept. Many farmers keep their bees in such a way that you conclude they are either too indolent or ignorant to make them a success. The kind of farmers who can keep bees—at least colonies enough to furnish honey for their own families, if not to sell, are the ones who have the sense to prepare their ground and plant their crops in the proper season instead of waiting until the moon gets in the right sign. To be successful you should have a love for bee keeping and you should do the right thing and at the right time and that requires knowledge. And you can acquire that by reading some standard work on bees and by the use of practical observation. Where bees are kept on the principle that it is a business and that it requires some energy to care for them they will conclude that for pleasure, health and profit it will compensate them well for the time and attention given to them. Bee keeping seems especially adapted to women as it requires patience and attention rather than strength. There are many women to-day engaged in bee keeping and they have not only made it pay but have gained much useful knowledge, besides enjoying a pleasant out door exercise by caring for their bees. Many with limited means can procure a few colonies of bees and with the proper care can make quite a profit with a small outlay and also have a supply of pure honey for their table. Mrs. L. Harrison one of the most noted writers of agriculture whose health at one time was so reduced that her physicians said she could not live, but apiculture did for her what her physicians could not do, restored her health and gave her such vigor that she has been able to work a large apiary for years. Mrs. L. B. Baker of Lansing, Mich., who has bept bees successfully for quite a number of years, says: She has tried both keeping boarding house and apiculture and she gives bee keeping the preference as more profitable, healthful, independent and enjoyable.

The fear of that terrible bee sting which every bee seems to know so well how to use in self defence and in protecting its stores, may prevent many from bee keeping. But by the use of a bellows smoker and a bee veil you need have but little fear of being stung.

Wax is one of the products of the bee and is produced by the bees consuming about twenty pounds of honey to make one pound of wax The wax exudes from the under side of the bee's abdomen in thin flakes. And then the bees with their mandables press and work it in the comb to store their honey and rear their brood in. Wax is used by the bee keeper in foundation for starters in the brood frames and surplus section. It is made by running thin sheets of wax through a machine consisting of two rollers, and it forms the base of the cells and slight side walls, thus enabling the bee keeper to secure straight combs by its use. A colony of bees consists of the queen, workers and at certain times of the year, drones.

The queen's place in the colony is simply to lay eggs, and she is capable of laying from two to three thousand a day, and she can at her will lay either worker or drone eggs. The life of a queen is from three to five years, and the life of a worker is only from three to six weeks during the honey gathering season, and a colony contains from thirty to forty thousand bees. It plainly shows to meet the great loss of workers the queen must be a prolific layer. The queen can be hatched from any egg if not over six days old, that would have produced a worker bee in twenty-one days by enlarging the cell containing the egg and supplying it with food called royal jelly. The queen six to eight days after hatching will leave the hive on a pleasant day on her marriage flight and if successfully mated she will begin to lay about the second day after her return, after which she will not again leave the hive unless to accompany a swarm. The worker bee will hatch in twenty-one days from the egg and their labor for the first two weeks

Continued on sixth column.

EARFULLY COMMON.

Kidney Complaints Among Both Sexes and All Ages—A Brilliant Recovery.

There is something startling in the rapid increase of kidney diseases among the American people within a few years past. Many causes peculiar to certain classes tend to produce and aggravate these troubles—as, for, example, careless living, overwork and exposure. Dr. David Kennedy, of Roundout, N. Y., is often congratulated on the exceptional success of his medicine called "Favorite Remedy" in arresting and radically curing these most painful and dangerous disorders. Proofs of this, like the following, are constantly brought to his attention, and are published by him for the sake of thousands of other sufferers whom he desires to reach and benefit. The letter, therefore, may be of vital importance to you or to some one whom you know. It is from one of the best known and popular druggists in the fine and growing city from which he writes, where those interested may find Mr. Crawford at his place of business on the corner of Main and Union Sts.:

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 22, 1884.

Dr. David Kennedy, Roundout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR: For ten years I had been afflicted with kidney disease in its most acute form. What I suffered must be left to the imagination, for no one can appreciate it except those who have gone through it. I resorted to many physicians and many different kinds of treatment, and spent a great deal of money, only to find myself older and worse than ever. I may say that I used twenty-five bottles of a preparation widely advertised as a specific for this peculiar sort of trouble, and found it entirely useless—at least in my case. Your "FAVORITE REMEDY"—I say it with a perfect recollection of all that was done for me besides—is the only thing that did me the slightest good, and am happy to admit that it gave me permanent relief. I have recommended "FAVORITE REMEDY" to many people for kidney disease, and they all agree with me in saying that DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY has not its equal in the wide world for this distressing and often fatal complaint. Use this letter as you deem best for the benefit of others. Yours, &c., LYMAN CRAWFORD.

TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to Cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been a remarkable and unprecedented one. It is the most successful preparation in the market. "CATARRH" and the only one that deserves an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives it from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will positively cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
FEELING OF LANGOUR.
BILIOUSNESS.
LIVER TROUBLES.
NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
FEMALE WEAKNESS.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen times the ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

☞ For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co., Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.

TRADE MARK.

A HOME DRUGGIST

TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is and always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has ever been offered which received universal approbation in its own state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts druggists should be of interest to sufferers:

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago I had a severe attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not move from the bed, or leave it, unless helped. I tried several remedies without benefit, when I took AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was entirely cured. Have also used Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral, and at all times found the wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in the vicinity convinces me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public. E. P. HARDY,

River St., Buckland, Mass., May 15, 1885.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years a resident of Lowell and died with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its aberrations actually covered more than four-fifths of the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1885.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; $1, six bottles for $5.

SUPERIOR SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES

MICROSCOPES. TELESCOPES.
FIELD-GLASSES. MAGIC LANTERNS.
BAROMETERS. THERMOMETERS.

Drawing Instruments. Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus.

List and Descriptions of our Ten Catalogues sent FREE on application.

QUEEN & CO.

924 Chestnut St. PHILADELPHIA.

feb6-1y

VIRGINIA FARMS FOR SALE. 500 farms, 20 to 10,000 acres at $2 to $25 per acre. Good markets. Healthy climate. Favorable prospects. Write for circulars containing description. Sent free. TYLE & DeHAVEN, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Petersburg, Va.

dec 25-4w ald

TEA AND COFFEE A handsome VASE LAMP given with a $10 order. A CHAMBER SET of 10 pieces, with blue, maroon or pink band or an IRON STONE CHINA TEA SET of 56 pieces, or a GLASS SET of 56 pieces given with a $12 order. HANDSOME PREMIUMS, consisting of Decorated China Ware in Tea Sets, also Dinner and Tea Sets combined, and Chamber Sets, etc., etc., given with orders for $18, $20 $25, $28 and $30. Send for circular, which will give you full particulars. GRAND UNION TEA COMPANY, 25 South Main St Wilkes Barre, Pa. headquarters 30 Front street, New York City.

may 15-1y **CLUB ORDERS**

HELP for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free, a royal valuable sample box of goods that will pay you in the way of making more money in a few days than you ever thought possible at any business. Capital not required. You can live at home and work in spare time only, or all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, grandly successful, 50 cents to $5 easily earned every evening. That all who want work may test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full particulars, directions, etc., sent free. Immense pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. (dec18.

Slates and Felts, Slate Mantels, Slate Black Boards, School Slate, Roofing Slate, Roofing Felts, 1, 2 & 3 Ply.

J. L. HULL,

25 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa

May 22-1y

PT. BARNUM'S New Book "THE STORY OF MY LIFE." And Art of Money Getting with Golden Rules for Money Making. Wants for in any young man starting in life. Over 300 pages, of interesting matter. Price, $1.25. $2 Outfit free. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O. Agents Make $5 a Day Selling Perfect **FAMILY SCALES** Entirely new in principle. Weighs one ounce to 24 pounds. What every family needs and will buy. Rapid sales surprise agents. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, CINCINNATI, O.

dec.4-4t.-ald.

TAKE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all diseases of the

Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid instead of weakening the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. J. M. HINES, M. D., Washington, Ark.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

NORTH.			STATIONS.	SOUTH.		
p.m.	p.m.	a.m		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
9 00	12 30	6 30	....Scranton....	6 10	9 15	2 05
8 54	12 24	6 24	....Bellevue....	6 15	9 20	2 10
8 48	12 22	6 22	....Petersville....	6 20	9 26	2 15
8 40	12 15	6 16	....Lackawanna....	6 27	9 34	2 22
8 32	12 08	6 10	....Pittston....	6 34	9 41	2 30
8 27	12 03	6 05	....West Pittston....	6 40	9 47	2 36
8 22	11 58	7 58	....Wyoming....	6 45	9 52	2 41
8 17	11 54	7 54	....Maltby....	6 49	9 56	2 44
8 12	11 50	7 50	....Bennett....	6 53	10 0	2 47
8 08	11 47	7 47	....Kingston....	6 58	10 05	2 50
8 03	11 42	7 42	Plymouth June	7 02	10 10	2 55
7 59	11 38	7 38	....Plymouth....	7 07	10 15	3 00
7 54	11 34	7 34	....Avondale....	7 12	10 20	3 06
7 50	11 30	7 30	....Nanticoke....	7 15	10 25	3 10
7 43	11 23	7 23	Hunlock's Creek	7 23	10 32	3 17
7 37	11 17	7 17	....Shickshinny....	7 30	10 44	3 30
7 18	11 00	7 00	Hick's Ferry	7 50	11 14	3 58
7 11	10 54	6 54	Beach Haven	7 57	11 21	4 05
7 05	10 47	6 47	....Berwick....	8 04	11 34	4 05
6 58	10 40	6 41	....Berwick....	8 11	11 40	4 05
6 54	10 38	6 38	....Willow Grove....	8 14	11 43	4 16
6 50	10 34	6 34	....Little Ridge....	8 18	11 49	4 21
6 46	10 30	6 30	....Espy....	8 25	11 54	4 27
6 39	10 23	6 23	....Bloomsburg....	8 30	11 44	4 34
6 30	10 16	6 16	....Rupert....	8 36	1 50	4 40
6 25	10 11	6 11	Catawissa Bridge	8 41	11 55	4 46
6 08	9 56	5 56	....Danville....	8 56	12 13	5 04
6 00	9 49	5 49	....Chulasky....	9 05	12 20	5 11
5 55	9 45	5 45	....Cameron....	9 08	12 25	5 17
5 40	9 32	5 32	Northumberland	9 25	12 40	5 35
p.m.	a.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.

W. F. HALSTEAD, Supt.

Superintendent's office, Scranton, Feb. 1st, 1885

Pennsylvania Railroad.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division, and Northern Central Railway.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 8th, 1885. Trains leave Sunbury.

EASTWARD.

9.40 a. m., Sea Shore Express (daily except Sunday), for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 3.15 p. m.; New York, 6.20 p. m.; Baltimore, 4.40 p. m.; Washington, 5.50 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Through passenger coach to Philadelphia.

1.45 p. m.—Day express daily except Sunday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 p. m.; New York, 9.35 p. m.; Baltimore 6.50 p. m.; Washington, 8.00 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia and passenger coaches through to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

7.50 p. m.—Renovo Accommodation (daily for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4.25 a. m.; New York, 7.00 a. m. Baltimore, 5.25 a. m.; Washington 6.30 a. m. Sleeping car accommodations can be secured a Harrisburg for Philadelphia and New York. On Sundays a through sleeping car will be run on this train from Williamsport to Philadelphia. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

7.50 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Monday, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 8.25 a. m. New York, 11.30 a. m.; Baltimore 8.15 a. m.; Washington, 9.25 a. m. Through Pullman sleeping cars are run on this train to Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.20 a. m.—Erie Mail (daily except Sunday), for Erie and all intermediate stations and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman Palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9.35—News Express (daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.00 p. m.—Niagara Express (daily except Sunday) for Kane and intermediate stations and Canandaigua and principal intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Williamsport.

5.30 p. m. Fast Line (daily except Sunday) for Renovo and intermediate stations, and Elmira, Waverly, Sayre, Athens and Intermediate stations, with through passenger coaches to Renovo and Watkins.

9.30 a. m.—Sunday mail for Renovo and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Sunday mail leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m Harrisburg 7.40 arriving at Sunbury 9.30 a. m. with through sleeping car from Philadelphia to Williamsport.

News Express leaves Philadelphia 4.30 a. m. Harrisburg, 8.10 a. m. daily except Sunday arriving at Sunbury 9.55 a. m.

Niagara Express leaves